

Weather

Overcast weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 67.3 and the minimum 50.7 the figures for the corresponding day last year being 79.9 and 48.9.

THE CHINA PRESS

報陸大

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

NO. 2337 VOL. VIII.

Registered at the Chinese P. O. for transmission with special marks privileges in China 己未年三月十八日

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1919

大正四年 第三種郵便物認可 10 CENTS

ACTION AT PARIS DISPLEASING TO JAPANESE PRESS

Omission From Covenant Of Racial Equality Arouses Comment

HOPE STILL HELD

Final Stage Not Reached, Says Asahi, Blaming Delegates

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, April 17.—The Asahi in its leader today says that, despite the success of America in obtaining the insertion in the League of Nations of a provision that it does not affect the Monroe Doctrine, Japan, even after the very great concession of separating the question of emigration from racial equality, has not succeeded in obtaining the adoption by the League of Nations Committee of her demand, which is based on the broadest and fairest principle of humanity.

His At Delegates

The Asahi believes that this failure is partially attributable to the incompetency of Japan's delegates and also because of the benighted conscience of European politicians, remarking that the latter stand for justice only as long as it serves their purpose. But the final stage has not yet been reached and every effort must be made by Japan's delegates to push on Japan's fair demand, the ultimate rejection of which would leave behind an indelible blot on the Peace Conference of 1919 as discriminatory and partial.

DUTCH AIR MISSION FLIES FROM ENGLAND

Imperial Route Planned With One Station In Holland's East Indies

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, April 12.—An aeroplane conveying the Dutch Air Mission, which has been arranging an Anglo-Dutch service and the provision of an aerodrome in the Dutch East Indies in connection with the Imperial route, flew from Feltstow to Amsterdam in 52 minutes.

Giles, Reported 'Dead,' Is Now Recovering

News Correspondent, Stricken With Influenza At Seoul, Out Of Danger

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 17.—Mr. W. B. Giles, who has been seriously ill with influenza at Seoul, is improving rapidly and is out of danger.

CHINESE IN UNITED STATES ORGANISE STEAMSHIP LINE

First Exclusively Chinese Commercial Combination In America Is Formed In Chicago

The first exclusive Chinese commercial organization in the United States was formed in Chicago recently, and announcement was made of the formation of a new Chinese steamship line, toward which \$3,000,000 has been subscribed by Chinese merchants in San Francisco. Both of these organizations have been formed for establishing close commercial relations between the republics of the United States and China. The new organization is the Chinese Industrial and Commercial Association of Chicago. It owns the building at 247 West Twenty-second Street, part of which is to be devoted to displaying Chinese goods suitable for sale in America. Later it is expected that similar organizations will be established in other cities, with Chicago as the center of activities. Chicago was chosen, it was explained, because of its strategic value in the export trade as the principal city of the great producing district of the middle west.

Suggestions Made To China Peace Delegates

Abrogation Of Japanese Secret Pacts And Punishment Of Pro-Japanese Clique Urged

Seven representatives of the various peace associations at Shanghai called on the senior delegates of the peace conference at the German Club shortly before noon yesterday and presented them with an official letter setting forth five suggestions for the delegates to accept. They were:

Both the Northern and Southern peace delegations should directly urge the Chinese peace delegation to Paris to abrogate all the Sino-Japanese secret treaties as they will never be recognized by the people of China.

The War Participation Army and the Border Defense Army, which is only a transformation of the former, should be dissolved.

The conduct of Tuan Chi-jui, Tiao Ju-lin, Hsu Shu-cheng, Lu Chung-yu, Chiang Chung-hsian and Ching Yin-pang can not be tolerated by the country, so the conference is requested to take some suitable action for their punishment.

The delegates should at once find out from the Peking administration whether or not the reported military conference in Tientsin is true.

State Their Position

The amalgamated peace associations at Shanghai place themselves on record that they will oppose any party failing to carry out the decisions of the peace conference at Shanghai as a public enemy.

The letter was presented in person by Mr. Chu Ying of the Association of Amalgamated Public Opinion, Mr. Chu Ya-chu of the Overseas Peace Urging Society, Mr. Wu Yin-pai of the Associated Overseas Society, Mr. Li Chi-ming of the Auxiliary Society for Diplomatic Affairs with Japan, Mr. Wen Li of the National Salvation Society, Mr. Ma Shau-kwei of

the Szechuen Guild and Mr. Yang Ming-yuan of the Shenai Guild. These representatives also signed the letter. They were told by the delegates that they would be received privately by the delegates in their respective residences as they were then engaged in the formal session of the peace conference.

Tang Denies Japanese Report

Mr. Tang Shao-yi yesterday denied, in a telegram to the Canton Government, the report carried by the Japanese agency, called the Eastern News Agency, that he had modified the peace terms of the South in his dealings with the Northern delegation. It is expected that the Canton Government will soon make a formal declaration with reference to the erroneous report of the Japanese agency.

The alleged modifications as carried by the Japanese agency were: The War Participation Army may be allowed to exist under another name.

The proposed ousting of Tuan Chi-jui to be cancelled.

The new parliament to be dissolved and the original parliament convened at Nanking to compile the Constitution and another new parliament convened according to the original election law to elect the President.

The post of three of the Cabinet Ministers be given to the Southern leaders.

The position of the leading officials in Yunnan and Kweichow to be guaranteed and a portion of the military expense to be paid by the Government.

Both Tang Shao-yi and Tiao Ching-shan should not engage in political affairs for the time being.

CHURCH SERVICES TODAY TO OBSERVE GOOD FRIDAY

Cathedral, St. Joseph's And Union Church Have Devotions This Morning

Services will be held in the principal churches today in observation of Good Friday while special services are announced by all the city's churches for Easter Sunday.

At Holy Trinity Cathedral today the services will be as follows: 8 a.m. Litany; 11 a.m. Matins and Ante-communion; 12 noon, the Three Hours' service; 6 p.m., Evensong.

Services will be held at Union Church at 11 o'clock this morning, the Rev. C. E. Darwent preaching.

At St. Joseph's Church there will be a high mass at 9 a.m., with a sermon and stations at 7 p.m. The office will be said at 8 a.m. tomorrow, Holy Saturday.

On Sunday Holy Communion will be held at Holy Trinity Cathedral at 8:30, 7, 8 and 9:30 a.m. Matins and Holy Communion will be at 10:30 a.m., the preacher being the Dean.

At 3 p.m. there will be a children's festival service and at 6 p.m., Evensong (Walmesley in D.), the preacher being the Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A. Holy Communion will be held at Bubbling Well Chapel at 8 a.m.

At St. Andrew's Church, Broadway, Matins and Holy Communion will be held Sunday at 10:30 a.m., the Rev. Symons preaching, and at 6 p.m. Evensong, the Rev. D. A. Callum preaching.

Easter services will be held at Union Church at 11 a.m. the Rev. C. E. Darwent preaching on the subject, "The Glory of Easter." The sermon at the 6 p.m. service will be "The Easter Message of Today."

Evening prayer in English will be held at St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield, at 6 p.m. Sunday, the preacher being the Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves, D.D.

The Rev. J. W. Lowrie, D.D., will conduct the service at Shanghai Free Baptist Church at 11 a.m. The evening service will be held at 6 p.m.

A special Easter musical program will be given at the American Song Service, to be held at the Palace Hotel at 5 p.m. when DuBols' sacred cantata "The Seven Last Words of Christ" will be sung by a double quartet, assisted by Miss Myra B. Olive, Mr. C. S. Keen and Mr. A. G. Loehr as soloists.

AMERICAN ARMS SALE EXPLAINED BY PEKING

Japanese Criticism Of Recent Transaction Is Found To Possess Little Merit

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 14.—Reuter's Agency learns that the Anderson, Meyer contract, which has aroused much attention in Japanese circles, was made in August last, and is a purely commercial transaction involving about \$300,000.

Early in December last in view of the Chinese domestic situation the American Government proposed to the Allied Governments that an agreement be made between them not to permit the importation of arms or ammunition into China. The Japanese Government stated that it could not entertain such a proposition, first because it could not interfere with the execution of private contracts entered into by Japanese firms with the Chinese Government, and, secondly, because, being the only nation in a position to furnish arms and ammunition, such a declaration would appear to be directed against it. The American Minister then told the Japanese Minister that he was mistaken in thinking that Japan was the only nation in a position to supply arms and ammunition; that the United States was quite able to do so.

Since this there has been imported from Japan about 15,000,000 worth of arms and ammunition before the Japanese Government decided to suspend the execution of the Arms Contract, in connection with which it may be pointed out that it provides for the appointment of Japanese advisers and instructors for the Chinese army and can scarcely be termed a private contract.

It would have been absurd for the American Government to prohibit its nationals from supplying arms or ammunition while other nationals were allowed to do so. The delivery of this small and comparatively insignificant amount of material has had one good effect; for Japan now expresses readiness to become a party to an agreement for the prohibition of arms and ammunition. The actual order supplied by Anderson, Meyer Co. was 5,000,000 rounds of rifle ammunition and thirty Colt machine-gun barrels.

Band Of Famous First Division Marching Through German Town On Rhine



1ST DIVISION ON THE RHINE. The colors and the band of the famous American First Division marching through a German town on the Rhine. The first Division is part of the American Army of Occupation at Coblenz.

ADVOCATES AGENTS HERE FOR PARCEL POST TRADE

Mr. E. Everett, U.S. Postmaster, Addresses American Exporters In Washington

The possibilities of parcel post trade with China were called to the attention of American exporters by Mr. E. H. Everett, United States Postal Agent in Shanghai, at the recent conference on international parcel post held in Washington.

The conference was attended by representatives of many of the largest exporting concerns of the United States and was called by the Post Office Department as a part of the program for developing and expanding America's foreign parcel post trade.

"There is a great deal of business in Shanghai," Mr. Everett said; "there is a great deal of business in China. We can only handle C. O. D. and insured parcels for the city of Shanghai, but any firm that would send an agent to Shanghai to look after his business can handle his C. O. D.'s all over China. I made arrangements with the Chinese postal service by which I can forward parcels up to 28 pounds to post offices on rail and ship lines at their domestic rate, which is about the same as ours. Ordinarily you can only ship an 11 pound package, but if you have some agent over there to look after the payment of the money you can handle your C. O. D.'s through Shanghai. I can bill to the Chinese post office, they will forward it, and the duty will be collected at destination. It is a great help because in China if you pay duty at Shanghai and then you want the parcel forwarded to Hankow, Peking or Tientsin, you have to pay another duty when it reaches that destination; but if I bill it to the Chinese post office there is only one duty to pay."

Mr. Everett went somewhat into explanation of the exchange problem in China and was questioned at considerable length by the exporters on parcel shipments to various parts of China, the duties and like matters. The local postal agent in the course of his remarks expressed the opinion that the establishment by American manufacturers of a big department store to be run primarily as an exportation for building up American trade would not only work wonders in this respect but would add wonderfully to the growth of business.

Mr. Everett also emphasized to the exporters the necessity of seeing that their foreign parcel post packages are adequately prepared for shipment.

Fully 99 percent of the parcels shipped to Shanghai come through without a blemish, he told the conference, but every parcel packed as for the ordinary automobile delivery at home arrives in Shanghai badly broken and damaged.

"I have seen thousands of dollars worth of merchandise ruined because your shipping clerk would not tie up the box right," he said, "because he would not take the time simply to tie a knot in the string where the strings cross. I know of one big concern in New York that used to have a great deal of business in Shanghai but which now has none because they would not pack their merchandise properly, in consequence of which it was not received by the customer in decent condition."

As an instance of the growing importance of the parcel post trade between the United States and China, Mr. Everett cited that between December 29 of last year and January 18 over 3,000 sacks were handled by the Shanghai post office.

Bavarian Bolsheviki At Munich Deposed By Force Of Arms

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, April 12.—A message from Berlin says that the semi-official German Gazette states that the Soviet Government in Munich has been overthrown by force of arms.

JAPANGROWS CONCERNED OVER KOREAN REVOLT

Situation, It Is Found, Is More Serious Than Reported In Newspapers

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 14.—A message from Korea, dated April 7, says that conditions in Korea are more serious than has been stated in the newspapers. The Japanese are beginning to realize that their subordinate officials have misled them and that the situation is much worse than represented. They are finding out that the movement is not led by a few ignorant people but by the most intelligent classes in Korea. Some Korean Peers have joined the movement, giving up their titles. All classes seem to be more united than ever in the effort.

The Japanese, however, still seem to think that the movement can be put down by force, but their severe measures are bringing them no more success than they did at the beginning of the movement.

Two American missionaries have left for Tokyo to inform the American Ambassador of the real conditions in Korea, which are now affecting American citizens.

FRESH DISTURBANCES DEVELOP IN EGYPT

British Officer Attacked And Two Soldiers Killed In Clashes On Cairo Streets

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cairo, April 9.—An official communique states that in the course of the demonstrations on April 7 the crew of a motor lorry which was attacked were obliged to fire, causing casualties.

The same night there were disturbances in the neighborhood of Shepherd's Hotel, when shots were exchanged and two persons killed and four wounded.

Yesterday afternoon a British officer who was peacefully endeavoring to quell a disturbance was maltreated but rescued. Firing ensued in which several persons were killed or wounded. The mob murdered two British soldiers in Abdin Square.

Up to the present the situation has been controlled without repressive measures, but the communique concludes with a grave warning.

BIG FOUR DECIDES FINALLY ON SAAR VALLEY QUESTION

France Obtains Privilege Of Working All Coal Mines Of District

CENSORSHIP ENDS

Restrictions Are Lifted By America With One Exception

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Paris, April 15.—(Received by the French Wireless Station).—The Council of Four on Saturday definitely decided the problem of the Saar Valley. They will grant to France the privilege of working all the coal mines.

The American representatives at the Peace Conference informed the Associated Governments that the United States censorship on communications with Central and South America and the Orient with the exception of Vladivostok will be discontinued on April 18.

Hope Others Will Follow

The American representatives expressed the hope that the associated Governments would find it possible to follow suit but made it clear that the United States was determined to put an end to this restriction on trade as far as it is concerned without further delay. It has already abolished the censorship of communications to the Entente countries leaving only the censorship on despatches to neutral countries in Europe.

Does Not Affect Mail

It is proposed that this be exercised only once, the American cable being censorship at the point of departure and allowed to pass without further delay to its destination. Censorship on mail matter will continue to be exercised as at present. The Associated Governments consider this necessary to prevent the Germans from despatching securities and other assets for reparation through neutral countries.

Ask China Delegates To Oppose Japanese Intrigues In Paris

Representatives Of Fifty-Five Commercial Bodies Send Wire To Peace Delegation

The Shanghai Commercial Federation, consisting of 55 commercial bodies, yesterday despatched a cablegram to the Chinese peace delegation to Paris, urging them to campaign vigorously against Japanese intrigues.

The message follows: "Peking telegrams to the local press state that Tiao Ju-lin and the An Fu clique have in turn requested the Premier, Mr. Chien Nung-hsun, to telegraphically instruct Mr. Lu Cheng-hsian to take concerted action with Japan and to make concessions in all pending questions between China and Japan. We are very much astonished at this news. Since you are given plenipotentiary power at the Paris Conference, you are free to oppose such disgraceful diplomatic action in order to carry out the great responsibilities entrusted you by the people. We, merchants of the entire nation, will back you up in your action."

Picture In Magazine Stirs Peking Russians

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, April 17.—The Russian community is very keenly interested in the April number of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha magazine Japan published in San Francisco and containing an article by Jane Kennersley, whose alleged portrait is a facsimile of a well-known portrait of the Grand Duchess Olga.

Berlin Announces Cost Of Army In Germany

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, April 12.—Up to the present the Imperial Treasury has paid 436 million marks towards the maintenance of the Armies of Occupation on the Rhine.

Contract With Japanese For Wireless Plant Issued

(Reuters Pacific Service)
Peking, April 15.—The following is the text of the Agreement concluded on February 21 between the Chinese Ministry of the Navy and Messrs. The Mitsui Co. for the erection of a high power wireless installation:

It is proposed to erect in China a great wireless telegraphic installation that shall be capable of communicating telegraphically direct with Japan, Europe or American installations. The conditions of agreement are as follows:

1.—This Agreement is contracted by the Chinese Ministry of the Navy of the one part (hereinafter called "the Chinese Government") and by Messrs. The Mitsui Co., a Japanese firm, undertaking the contract, (hereinafter called "the Contractors") of the other part, and the two contracting parties have mutually agreed upon the conditions of this Agreement.

2.—The Chinese Government, have consented to allow the contractors to erect a great wireless installation whose forwarding and receiving apparatus shall be capable of communicating telegraphically with Japan, Europe and America. The site of the installation shall, after being designated by the Chinese Government, be either bought or leased for the purposes of erection.

3.—The cost for the lease or purchase of lands, erection of buildings and masts or towers, and the construction, transport and erection of the plant, etc., is estimated to be 1,536,267 (the estimates are attached herewith) a sum which the contractors shall raise and shall also assume entire responsibility for all matters connected with the construction and equipment.

4.—The above mentioned capital sum of 1,536,267, which is for the purpose of constructing the telegraphic installation, shall be repaid in 20 equal annual instalments, that is to say, the whole of this capital shall be divided into 20 equal parts, of which one part shall be paid each year. The part that remains unpaid shall bear interest at the rate of eight percent per annum, to be included in the yearly instalment of repayment. The date for each yearly instalment of repayment shall be fixed to be on the 31st of December, solar calendar, to commence from the year that operations begin.

5.—The contractors' security for the above capital and for the annual interest shall be from the remaining balance of the receipts of the telegraphic installation after due deduction of all disbursements that are to be drawn from that source, hence the contractors have to assume sole responsibility for the repayment of all disbursements; should the receipts be insufficient to meet the disbursements, then for the repayments of capital and interest the contractors shall also assume responsibility, but the Chinese Government shall confer upon the contractors full controlling powers within the period of 30 years duration.

6.—During the period of sole control of the telegraphic installation by the contractors, the Chinese Government shall be entitled to a royalty of ten percent of the receipts of the works of the telegraphic installation, which is to be calculated in accordance with the whole year of the solar calendar and shall be payable at the end of each year. Should the receipts earned for the whole year's works of the telegraphic installation be insufficient to cover the payments of disbursements, then the Chinese Government shall still be entitled to a ten percentum of the total receipts collected during the whole year.

7.—The Chinese Government has power to appoint officers in the installation to oversee and supervise accounts, in order that a proper check may be established over the royalty as set forth in Article 6. Besides the appointment of above mentioned officials, students may be appointed to practise at the station, but the Chinese Government shall bear the whole of the expenses that these students may cost.

8.—Owing to the very great responsibility involved with regard to receipts of the working of the station, the Chinese Government must accord its assent to unrestricted communication with wireless stations in all foreign countries and with seaports and ships, with a view to future development, but in communication with wireless stations in the interior of China, with the exception of military communications which shall obey the orders of military organizations, all other commercial communications in the interior of China shall be uniformly refused acceptance. In the event of the Chinese Government being on a war footing this station shall obey all martial orders laid down in China.

9.—At any time within the 30 years period, the Government may take back for itself the station. At that time all outstanding balance unpaid and accrued interest of 8 percent up to that date shall be wholly liquidated by the Chinese Government; the contractors shall then at the same time have vitiated all their rights of movements vis a vis the station. According to the above mentioned procedure, the contractors shall previous to the handing over of the station to the Chinese Government make an inventory in the Chinese and English languages of all articles and things that compose the station and present the inventory to the Ministry.

10.—Should the Chinese Government be unable to repay the sums in accordance with what is stipulated in Article 9, then the Government has no power to remove from the contractors their control of the station. Should the Government act in any manner of such a nature it must recognise the contractors' possession of proprietary rights over the telegraphic station.

11.—Since the Contractors have to bear the responsibility of repayment of capital and payment of annual interest during the term of 30 years,

therefore the contractors have the right to transfer the Telegraphic Station to another company, but the consent of the Chinese Government must be obtained otherwise it would not be lawful.

12.—At the end of the period of 30 years (should provision of Article 10 have not been acted upon) then irrespective of the capital having been totally redeemed or otherwise, this telegraphic station shall then wholly be handed over to the Chinese Government without price and the Government shall take over the Station, the Contractors making no demand for recompense whatsoever; but the Government shall give six months previous notice, otherwise the Contractors shall appropriate a 5 percent of the annual receipts up to the fifth year as remuneration.

13.—After the Chinese Government shall have taken over the telegraphic station as a Government property, the services of the personnel of the station shall be retained by the Government, who shall pay them their cash salaries. Should there be any one unsuitable, that person may be discharged from the service, but during the term of control by the Contractors all members of the staff shall be paid by the Contractors who shall pay them their salaries, such salaries shall be drawn from the receipts of the station.

14.—Should greater power be added or additional plant be purchased during the term of 30 years of control of the station by the Contractors, the Contractors shall assume responsibility for such augmentations, but the consent of the Chinese Government for such addition of capital outlay must be obtained and the repayment of such additional outlay shall still be within the same period of 30 years as aforesaid.

15.—The Chinese Government shall issue Huang (exemption certificates) for the Contractors to facilitate the transport of all kinds of machinery, material and exempt such from Ekin and other inland miscellaneous charges, but the Contractors must furnish full lists of all machinery material in order that they may be examined and then Ekin shall be issued for these consignments. As to other matters, the regular ordinary regulations in force in China shall be followed.

16.—Should Chinese products of suitable quality and cheaper price be available for use among the material needed for the telegraphic station such products shall be given first preference.

17.—This Agreement is done in three exemplars, each in the Chinese and English languages. Should there arise any difference in interpretation of any point, the English version shall be the authoritative text.

(Sgd.) The Ministry of the Navy of the Republic of China.
The Representative of Messrs. The Mitsui Co.
Done at the
7th Year of the Republic of China,
on the 21st Day of February.

Note to the Ministry of the Navy from Mr. Omura, Representative of Messrs. Mitsui Co.
February 21.

Gentlemen.—With reference to the supplementary articles agreement, in Article 2 it is stated that while the control of the Telegraphic Station is assumed by the Chinese Government, all disbursements and the service of the amortisation of the capital and interest payments shall be wholly assumed by the Chinese Government, should your Ministry entertain misunderstandings as to this clause our firm is willing to

undertake the control of the station on behalf of your Government under instructions from your Government, and our firm will also undertake to repay capital and interest, and all disbursements shall be paid, and act in accordance with the articles of conditions as agreed upon in the Proper Agreement. The three clauses set forth below are for the purpose of safeguarding the interests of our firm and are as follows:

1.—The Chinese Government must give one year's previous notice in order that reliable measures as to procedure may be devised.

2.—During the period that the telegraphic station is under the control of the Chinese Government, the interest on the capital and all disbursements shall be borne by the Chinese Government independently in accordance with the stipulations set forth in the present agreement.

3.—During the period that the telegraphic station is under the control of our firm, our firm shall be allowed to collect charges for transmission of all official and commercial messages.

With respects, etc.
This note is attached to the end of the supplementary articles agreement. As both parties are mutually agreeable this is sealed in testimony.

Ministry of the Navy of the Republic of China.

Representative of Messrs. Mitsui Co.

Additional Provisions
The Ministry of the Navy (hereinafter called "the Chinese Government") with the Japanese firm, Messrs. Mitsui and Co., the contracting Engineers (hereinafter called "the contractors") have mutually come to an agreement upon supplementary articles in the 7th year on the 21st day of February, for the construction of a wireless telegraph station.

According to the agreement the Chinese Government may at any time repay the outstanding unpaid balance and take over the station as a Government property.

Now it is agreed that the procedure to be adopted after the completion of the erection of the telegraphic station shall be immediately taken over by the Chinese Government. The expenses necessary for its erection shall be raised by the contractors for the Chinese Government, hence the following supplementary articles have been mutually agreed upon by the Chinese Government and the contractors, and are as follows:

1.—The contractors undertake to raise a loan for a total sum of 1,536,267 for the Chinese Government which shall be placed to the credit of the contractors in a Japanese bank for the purpose of constructing a wireless telegraph station.

2.—The repayment of the above mentioned capital sum by the Chinese Government shall be spread over thirty years, that is to say, the total capital shall be divided into thirty equal parts and one part shall be repaid each year, amounting to a sum of 117,875.114; the unpaid outstanding balance shall bear interest of eight percent per annum, to be payable on the same date as the date of repayment of the annual instalment, to which it shall be added.

3.—The date of repayment of capital each year shall be fixed to be on December 31 of the Solar Calendar. The first year for commencing the repayment shall be from the tenth year after the year that the station commences to operate after its construction and erection are completed and it can communicate telegraphically with the stations erected in Japan, Europe and America.

4.—The rate for the repayment of interest by the Chinese Government

shall be according to article 2 of the Supplementary Agreement, and interest shall commence to be paid on December 31 of the year that the erection of the telegraph station is completed.

5.—According to this agreement of supplementary articles, since the control of the telegraphic station and the powers of its commercial management shall be taken over again by the Chinese Government, therefore, should the telegraphic station receipts from its workings be deficient to meet the payment of disbursements and so forth the contractors shall not assume any responsibility and article 5 of the proper agreement shall also be vitiated.

6.—After the taking over again of the telegraphic station by the Chinese Government should in the course of its commercial operation there arise any impediment from other overseas cable companies with whom the Chinese Government have already entered into any agreements, then the contractors shall act under the instructions of the Chinese Government, whereby the contractors shall devise means to remove any restrictive conditions by negotiation with those cable companies with the station, and should no satisfactory solution be arrived at then the repayments of the instalments that the Chinese Government ought to repay shall be postponed for the time being until some solution shall have been come to, after which repayments may be resumed.

7.—The present supplementary article of agreement shall be an integral part of the proper agreement and shall be identically acted upon in accordance with article 17 of the proper agreement.

(Ministry of the Navy of the Republic of China) (The Japanese firm, Mitsui and Co., Representative, Omura) done in the 7th year of the Republic of China, on the 21st day of February.

Note to the Ministry of the Navy from Mr. Omura.
Gentlemen.—The agreements entered into between your Government and the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Cable Companies state that prior to the year 1930 no other land telegraph station shall be allowed to communicate telegraphically with Europe and America and so forth, our firm shall duly respect this clause within the year limit prior to the year 1930 as provided for in article 8 of our 1910 Agreement.

From the year 1931 your Government's agreement with the Great Northern and Eastern Extension Cable Companies will terminate and lose its virtue, and our firm then shall be able to connect with Europe and America and all the world found by commercial communication without restriction. We, therefore, hereby make this declaration, and respectfully request you to take note. This note is attached to the end of our supplementary articles agreement. As both parties are in mutual agreement

seals are affixed in testimony. (Mitsui and Co.), February 21.

To the Ministry of the Navy, from Mr. Omura.

Gentlemen.—The agreement that our firm has entered into with your Ministry for the construction of a great wireless telegraph station, all the necessary material required is selected from noted factories in Japan and are either purchased from Europe or America and are all of the best quality and in no case will any inferior material be employed in substitution. We hereby make this declaration and respectfully request you to take note. This note is attached to the Supplementary Articles Agreement and as both parties are in agreement seals are affixed in testimony (Mitsui and Co., Representative, Omura), February 21.

Whereas the proper and supplementary agreements for the construction of a large wireless telegraph station was completed on February 21, 1918, and whereas, it is mutually agreed by both parties that during the term of 30 years no other party shall be allowed to erect a similar wireless telegraph station for communicating telegraphically with Japan, Europe and America, neither may the Chinese Government itself erect an installation, and the Cabinet has in meeting passed the application, and whereas the conditions of the agreement have been mutually agreed upon and the agreement has been signed by both the contracting parties at the end of the document and, furthermore, the statement as set forth in the preceding has been mutually agreed upon by both the contracting parties and that the procedure set forth in article 17 of the Proper Agreement shall be adopted.

Tientsin Rail Man
Honored By France

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)
Tientsin, April 17.—The French Minister today presented Mr. John Foley, well known railway man, with the Legion of Honor.

Patton's
Princess
Floor Paints

Patton Paint Company
NEWARK, N. J.

China Realty Co., Ltd.,

Residences For Sale:

North Szechuen Road Extension

(Corner of Barchet Road)

Two Foreign Semi-Detached Houses

Central District Property For Sale:

Modern Residences in all parts

of both Settlements For Sale

Terms to suit purchasers

Motor Car Insurance

Fire Insurance

China Realty Co., Ltd.

Nanking and Kiangse Roads



Every person wishes to GET AHEAD, but many are unwilling to pay the price.

Takes money to MAKE money, and it is admitted by all men who have ACHIEVED, in a financial way, that THEIR HARDEST FIGHT was in the SAVING of the FIRST THOUSAND DOLLARS.

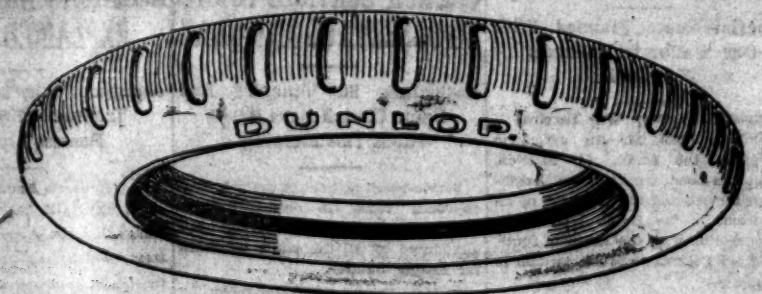
Only COURAGE and SELF-CONTROL will enable one to SYSTEMATICALLY lay by some part of one's EARNINGS each week, but after a while it isn't at all hard, in fact, it becomes second nature.

As the bank balance GROWS, one's sense of INDEPENDENCE increases. Confidence and self-respect follow—and when OPPORTUNITY knocks at the door, one IS READY!

Open a SAVINGS account! Start putting away something! Our SAVINGS department will pay you 4 per cent from the day you begin, and our Mr. Britton will be glad to greet you. Come in!

THE AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANKING CORPORATION

15 Nanking Road



50% discount
off retreads and repairs to
DUNLOP TYRES

Loo up your repair bills and see what they amount to during the past year and then consider if a saving of 50% is not worth while.

By fitting Dunlops you are not only running on the first and foremost tyres, but enjoying service which will ensure your running costs being brought down to the irreducible minimum.

Example:—

Retreading 1'815 x 105 Cover (Grooved tread) Tls. 12.50

Less Special discount off Dunlop Covers 50% „ 6.25

Tls. 6.25 nett

DUNLOP

RUBBER COMPANY, LIMITED

Founders throughout the World of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry

Phone 2248

20 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

Cables: "Pneumatic"

S. S. RISVAER LAUNCHED BY THE SHANGHAI DOCK

Fifth Ship Built To Norwegian
Order Slips Down Ways
At Pootung

The steamer Risvaer, built for Messrs. Mueller and Johnson, of Bergen, Norway, by the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Company, was auspiciously launched from the Dock Company's Pootung shipyard yesterday afternoon.

As the ship slid smoothly down the ways Mrs. Utne broke a bottle of wine across her bows and wished her good luck while the usual salvo of crackers and bombs accompanied the launching.

Following this ceremony the ship was towed away to receive her final fittings and the large company which gathered for the launching adjourned to the Dock Company offices where Mr. John Prentice proposed the success of the ship and of her owners. Mr. Sem replied with the health of the builders and Mr. Prentice then proposed the health of Mrs. Utne, presenting her with a handsome souvenir of the occasion. Captain Muller, on behalf of the owners, also presented Mrs. Utne with a memento of the occasion and proposed the continued success of the Dock Company.

After Mr. Utne had replied on behalf of Mrs. Utne, Mr. Burns, manager of the Dock Company said: "On behalf of the dock staff I thank you for the way you have received Captain Muller's toast. The Risvaer is the fifth steamer launched by us for Norwegian owners within the last two years and Captain Muller has looked after the construction of two of them; three of them have been sailing out of and in to British ports during the war and one of them was lately in Scott's drydock in Greenock for painting—Scotland I may mention have built nearly all the China Navigation Co's steamers sailing out here and the docking of ships built in Shanghai is, I think, a good instance of sending coal to Newcastle.

"During the construction of the Risvaer Captain Muller has been with us all the time and we have come to look upon him as almost one of ourselves, now on the completion of his duties he intends taking the vessel home to the owners to show the results of the efforts of all concerned and I hope the verdict will be satisfactory and that he will be promptly sent back for more ships.

"Our relations with him have been very pleasant on all occasions, he has experienced some of the worries and difficulties of trying to build ships under war conditions and I have pleasure in proposing success to Captain Muller and a good trip home."

A toast to the surveyors, Messrs. Parker, Kelly and Co., and Mr. R. Simmons responded.

The Risvaer is of the Frederickstad type of Norwegian standard ship, and the third of the kind to be built in China, the first being the Solvaer launched last year by the Dock Company and the second, the Marita, launched April 2. She will be equipped with the latest appliances for the quick handling of cargo and embodies the latest ideas in ship efficiency. Her loaded displacement is 5,000 tons, which means that she will carry approximately 3,100 tons of cargo. With triple expansion engines she will steam 10 to 11 knots on 1,800 h.p. Her length is 277-ft., 42-ft. moulded breadth, and 20-ft. moulded depth. The main engines and boilers, steam steering gear, steam winches, steam windlasses, evaporator, winch condenser, Weir's type feed pumps and heater and other auxiliaries have all been constructed by the builders in their own workshops and the vessel is highly finished and equipped for her class.

Among these present at the launching were Mr. T. Knudtzon, Consul General for Norway; Mr. and Mrs. C. Blix, Mr. B. Thomsen, Mr. J. L. Ege, Mr. A. Nielsen, Miss Nielsen, Mr. Albert Nielsen, Mrs. E. Getz, Mrs. A. C. M. Andersen, Mr. and Mrs. J. Timm; Mr. and Mrs. Y. Utne; Mr. and Mrs. P. Utne, Mrs. R. Lange, Captain H. E. Larsen, Mr. S. Bayes-Davy; Captain Muller, inspector for the owners; Mr. T. A. Clark; Mr. S. J. Deeks; Mr. L. Harrop; Mr. William McMurray; Mr. Gavin Wallace; Captain and Mrs. Lunt, Mr. T. E. Taylor, Miss A. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Sem, Miss Ada Law, Misses Crighton, Mr. O. Lied, Mrs. Tollofen, Miss Gerda Skold, Mr. A. G. Rendall, Misses Dunstan, Mr. Simons, representing Det Norske Veritas, Mr. J. Prentice, chairman, and Mr. Burns, manager of the Dock Company.

Social Workers Seeking Substitute For Saloon

Even Prohibitionists Admit Clublike Features Of
Corner Cafe Should Be Preserved; Some Would
Retain Old Brass Rail And Serve Soft Stuff

New York, March 10.—What will take the place of the saloon when the "poor man's club" vanishes from this city on July 1? Now that demon rum is in his death throes, even the prohibitionists are admitting that the corner cafe has social qualities which ought to be preserved.

A canvass yesterday by The Tribune showed a wide difference of opinion on what the substitute ought to be, or whether there could be a practical substitute. As for the frequenters of saloons themselves, they had no suggestions to make. Most of them did not seriously believe prohibition would ever become an actuality.

Social workers, clergymen, labor leaders and women who have been considering prohibition as bringing forward a serious social problem—gave their views on the subject.

Two Concrete Suggestions

Only two concrete plans were put forward, however:

1.—To retain the physical aspects of the saloon intact, and sell, instead of alcoholic drinks, soft drinks or whatever beverages are allowed by the law.

2.—To change the saloon into a local club, where nominal dues would give any one the privilege of friendly meeting and social entertainment.

Must Not Be Religious

"The places have to have amusement and companionship, and must not be particularly religious," said Dr. Rogers. "You can't substitute a club, because a club means an organization which chooses and limits its members. The saloon takes in everybody who passes its doors and cares to come in. This feature must be retained."

"There are large numbers of men who have been accustomed to using the saloon as a resting place after the day's work. There have been in the habit of meeting their friends and comparing notes on the news of the day. Right-minded people ought to see that the saloons are retained merely as social centers."

"I don't think it would be a good thing to allow women in these places after their conversion, but to try to maintain as much of the same social atmosphere, of the good kind, as before."

There will be no one institution to take the place of the saloon, in the opinion of Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, a member of the State Reconstruction Commission. Its absence will have nothing but good effects, she declares.

It Will Be Absorbed

"The corner saloon will be absorbed and its frequenters will go in for other forms of amusement," she said. "There will be a great deal more of dancing and entertainment generally of a formal nature. Men will spend more time with their families. No local clubs or soda saloons will be necessary to take the places of the corner cafes. The problem will take care of itself, as it has done elsewhere."

Actual experiments in the conversion of the saloon have been carried on for the past four months by the Lenox Hill Settlement. Miss Rosalie Manning, of the settlement, declared last night that the ventures were entirely successful. The two social centers which are taking the place, figuratively and actually, of two defunct saloons, are at 404 East Sixty-fourth Street and at East End Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street.

Must Have Proper Supervision

"It would be a good idea to open coffee houses in place of every saloon which closes," said Miss Manning. "It may not look like a good financial venture, and there may be drawbacks to these establishments. They may be used for the distribution of drugs, and thus do more harm than good. But if they were opened under proper supervision and allowed as much as

possible, under the management of the people who frequent them, they would be as effective as our two places."

Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, declared that, although nothing could take the place of the saloon as a social center, the next best thing would be to retain its fixtures and accustomed environment and serve whatever portions are allowed by the statutes.

Mrs. Sarah A. Conboy, of the State Reconstruction Commission, said it would be foolish to try to sell pink tea, soda and candy to the men who are frequent cafe visitors now.

Just Place To Get Drinks

"The saloon is no social center, but it is a place where men go to get drinks," she said. "I believe in the selling of liquor under a sane guidance, and an absolutely and unqualifiedly opposed to prohibition."

"When the saloons go out of business the same thing will happen here as elsewhere. Men will buy 'near beer' and make their own 'moonshine.' They won't go to any club for entertainment or social gathering."

More time at home with wives and families was the substitute for the saloon recommended by the Rev. Dr. Frank M. Goodchild.

"I do think, however, that our Board of Education might make our public schools social centers where both men and their families might congregate," he said, "our churches, too, might offer facilities for social fellowship."

"I do not regard the saloon as having rendered any social service whatever. I look on it as an unqualified curse. To call the saloon the 'poor man's club,' is to insult the poor man and give a false dignity to the saloon."

Must Be No Philanthropy

This statement was made by Dr. John Willis Slaughter, director of Community Councils of National Defense.

"The saloon is a commercial institution for the exploitation of the

leisure time of men. The problem is to give men a substitute for it that will satisfy the same instincts and desires. It is a rallying center of good cheer and company, an informal club where men can come and go, with the two great disabilities of liquor and the absence of women.

After a hard day's work every man has to utilize the time left over, and as a rule his tastes in individual amusement tend to revert to the primitive.

"It is in group forms of amusement that man rises. Consequently recreation should take into account these two tendencies and give a chance on that which will bring out the best in man. The community club offers this solution, for it provides a meeting place where men can gather and talk and do all those things that they did habitually in the saloon, with the difference that there will be no liquor served. At the same time provision should be made for group activities, such as dancing, singing or dramatic effort.

"Can the old saloon be used as a community club? That is a difficult question to answer, for it depends on local conditions. Perhaps larger quarters might be necessary, or there might be other objections. What-over the local solution, the club must be self-supporting—there must be no philanthropy. The community must decide what it wants and get it for itself."

New Brevities

At midnight of Wednesday all clocks in the offices of the Chinese Telegraph Administration were advanced one hour in accordance with the local summer schedule.

When he heard news of the death of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Mr. Kang Yu-wei, the well known Confucian scholar, at once sent a message of condolence to the widow. He is now in receipt of a letter from Mrs. Roosevelt acknowledging receipt of his message. Mr. Kang Yu-wei was an old friend of Col. Roosevelt as they were brought into close association when the question of the indemnity for the Boxer was under discussion.

The annual camp of the Portuguese Co., S. V. C., will be held at the Rifle Range from May 2 to 5 inclusive.

The Mixed Court will observe the

Easter Holidays. There will be no session today or Monday.

A fine of \$100 or three months' imprisonment was imposed on a Chinese woman yesterday in the Mixed Court for keeping an opium den at 297 Hankow Road. A quantity of opium and other articles were confiscated.

For stealing three vases and a salt vessel from the Rubbling Well Cemetery a Chinese was sentenced to one year's imprisonment, to be followed by expulsion.

Hankow papers record the death of Mr. H. P. Pelton, of the Standard Oil Co., which took place at the International Hospital, Hankow, on April 13. He was a native of Boston and was a graduate of New York University School of Accounting. He was traveling auditor of the company and had only been in Hankow for a few months. The cause of his death was pneumonia, which followed an attack of influenza.

The annual general meeting of Messrs. Gordon and Company, Ltd., will take place at 34 Peking Road on May 2 at 2 p.m.

Flight Major Goodrich of the British Royal Air Corps arrived recently in Kobe and will stay in Japan two years as advisor to the Military Aerial Corps.

Brigadier General French, commanding the U. S. troops in the Far East, is expected to arrive at Chinwangtao by transport at the end of this week and will make a tour of inspection at Tientsin and Peking.

By the death of Hajos Ebrahim Soorma, which took place a few days ago at the age of 192 years, Burma loses her oldest and most respected merchant, the last of the "grand old men" of the Burmese, who, by untiring energy and efforts, was responsible for the great mercantile estates built up in Burma, of which the Suratee Bazaar in Rangoon and the Mouline Bazaar remain as monuments of industry.

The Suwa Maru brought 218 sacks of mail matter for the United States Post Office yesterday.



CLEAN WHILE DYEING
Dye Silk, Cotton, Wool, Linen
same shade and depth of color
in same dye bath.
RE-DYE FADED GARMENTS
EQUAL TO NEW
Especially prepared in cake form for
home use.
For sale at the better shops.
AMERICAN TRADING CO.
SHANGHAI
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR CHINA.

1814 ESTABLISHED 1914
100 YEARS

JOHN
HADDON
AND CO.

Export and Import
Agents

For ONE HUNDRED YEARS in
the CITY OF LONDON we have
acted as Buying and Selling
Agents for Traders, Storekeepers,
Growers of Colonial Produce.

Are you requiring the services
of London Agents to promote
your interests? We shall be
pleased to enter into correspond-
ence with a view to arranging
terms to mutual advantage.

BANK CREDITS ARRANGED.
CASH ADVANCED AGAINST SHIPMENTS.

JOHN
HADDON
AND CO.

Colonial Merchants
and Produce Agents,

SALISBURY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

CONGOLEUM
RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.
14 NANKING ROAD

ROYAL
WORCESTER
CORSETS



We have just received the latest
styles of these renowned CORSETS,
unequalled in style and finish.
Models to suit all figures.

Here is presented an exquisite new
corset modelled for wear now.

STYLE 578 average figure, low
bust, elastic side section
price \$6.50 pair

Bon Ton
CORSETS

BON TON CORSETS are leaders,
and always look the part. Down to the
smallest details, top quality is always
maintained.

STYLE 871, as illustration, in Pink
or White Fancy broche, 3" bust average
figure. A beautifully gored model, with
the fashionably low, full bust. Will give
the wearer particularly stylish lines. Very
long skirt, size 19 to 30. \$10.50 pair

ROYAL WORCESTER CORSETS FOR
MISSSES, IN TWO STYLES.

Hall & Holtz, Ltd.

Telephone C. 42: Private Exchange to all Departments.

"Recess"—

Made Slightly Larger Than The Average Cigarettes

Westminster
Tobacco Co., Ltd.
London.



Made Considerably Better
Than the Ordinary

Cigarettes

★ ★ THE VENUS ★ ★
FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Fire and Marine Policies are issued at
lowest current rates. Branch offices are
located in all principal cities of China.

Head Office: 127 Szechuen Road

'No Beer, No Work' Threat Made By American Labor

General Strike Advocated If Prohibition Goes Into Effect On July First

New York, March 1.—Unless the cruddle historians of the daily press was for the first time in America invoked against the fundamental law of the land when the Essex County (N. J.) Building Council unanimously adopted a resolution "to resist to the utmost prohibition enforcement, even to the extent of a general strike." This organization is said to represent 30,000 workmen. But what is regarded as of yet more moment is the subsequent action of the Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity in mailing to its eight hundred locals, with an aggregate membership of 350,000, a circular asking "the free and unbiased declaration" of every member to the proposal, "that if the bone-dry prohibition law is really enforced on July 1, 1919, then to cease work until this law is annulled."

This letter of the Central Federated Union, which has been widely quoted and commented upon, is addressed "To All Affiliated Unions and Organized Labor Generally," recites the sacrifices made by labor during the war, and declares:

"Bone-dry prohibition has been enacted into law without the consent of the governed. Legislatures have voted without consulting their constituents, and in at least three instances where the people have by vote declared against prohibition—California, Indiana, Massachusetts—the lawmakers have deliberately cast aside public opinion and the demands of the people and sustained the bone-dry amendment."

"The enforcement of prohibition means that hundreds of thousands of wage-earners will be discharged from employment and cast upon an overcrowded labor market. Statistics recently compiled show an enormous army of unemployed, which is increasing daily."

"Aside from this very serious aspect, the enactment of a law that a majority does not want and had no say in formulating, the infringement upon the individual liberty of American citizenship, a minority dictating the mode of life and guaranteed freedom, is a dangerous procedure, and if accepted without drastic protest may lead to even more damaging curtailments of American personal rights."

"The same powers and elements who worked so persistently to enact this great wrong are busily engaged in proposing legislation to prohibit the use of tobacco in any form. All these laws are primarily aimed at the working class."

"The Central Federated Union of Greater New York and vicinity desires to place this issue squarely before every member of your union and request his free and unbiased declaration to the proposal, 'That if the bone-dry prohibition law is really enforced on July 1, 1919, then to cease work until this law is annulled.'"

"Your union is urged to discuss this immediately, and officially report your decision, if possible, within two weeks."

Buttons bearing the motto "No Beer, No Work," and others inscribed "No Beer, No Bonds" have already been reported as appearing in the coat-lapels of trade-unionists, and coal-cars placarded "No Beer, No Coal," have come to New Jersey from the Pennsylvania mining regions.

In some quarters the action of the labor-leaders simply excites indignation and denunciation. The Venango Daily Herald (Franklin, Pa.), quoting certain labor-leaders as having announced their intention to "force the Supreme Court to declare the prohibitory amendment unconstitutional," exclaims: "Talk about Bol-

shevism! Here is Trotsky outtroited with a vengeance. Between this proposal and 'naked rebellion with the torch and ax' there is hardly a step." For, it says, the proposition to force action by the Supreme Court by means of strikes.

"Is as clearly a declaration of rebellion as if it were in the form of a proposal to march upon Washington and compel the Supreme Court to comply with the wishes of the rebels by the threat of lining up the honorable justices against a wall and shooting them in event of refusal to obey an unlawful dictation."

Yet so solid a publication as the New York World is not unsympathetic with the protest of the laboring men, which it considers "a referendum of a kind not contemplated in Anti-Saloon League legislation, but one that is perfectly logical in the circumstances." The World, however, counsels labor not to tie up the industries of the country, but suggests practical action against the war-time prohibition act, which is "a statutory lie and a statutory fraud."

What Congress has done Congress can undo, says The World, therefore—

"Labor wastes its time when it threatens a general strike. It has a much more powerful weapon in its hands, and a weapon that is in keeping with American political traditions. It can bring about the repeal of this law before June 30 and have its beer and its work, too. There is no reason why either should be sacrificed for a single day if American labor will assert itself in Congress and blot out this mendacious statute that invades the personal liberty of every citizen."

In another editorial, however, The World admits that "labor's warning is expressed too late to affect the adoption of the Prohibition Amendment," yet thinks that "it is voiced in time to procure modification of the threatened rigors of bone-dry enforcement."

A new turn was given to editorial discussion by the statement of Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, that labor in New York State would be content if the legislature at Albany enacted proposed legislation interpreting the law so as to allow the manufacture and sale of light wines and beer. The point involved was also developed in comment on interviews with Congressmen who were inclined to believe that beers containing no more than two percent of alcohol were not "intoxicating liquors" prohibited by the new amendment. But the Boston Christian Science Monitor, for example, is opposed to all alcoholic substitutes, for:

"Near beers are not necessary to the comfort of the public. There is no demand for them normally. What is sought by the people who think they must be making and selling some kind of attractive beverages is to introduce a stimulant that will automatically create a demand for itself."

Those who promote such beverages, in the opinion of The Monitor, are dangerous, and should not be encouraged by the faintest hope of marketing their products.



STETSON HATS



A
New Shipment in
VELOUR
and
SOFT FELT

MACBETH, PAWSEY & Co.
Nanking Road

President Wilson's Daughter A Mother Again



President Wilson now has four grandchildren. The latest is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Francis B. Sayre, Mrs. Sayre was Miss Jessie Wilson, youngest daughter of the President. Mother and child are at the Jefferson Hospital in Philadelphia. The first message received by President Wilson when he stepped ashore in Boston was the one informing him that he was a grandfather again. This is the third child and second son of the Sayres. The first, Francis B. Sayre, Jr., was born in the White House, January 15, 1915. The second, Eleanor Axson Wilson Sayre, was born at Jefferson Hospital, March 6, 1916. Another grandchild of the President is Ellen Wilson McAdoo, daughter of former Secretary McAdoo and Eleanor Wilson McAdoo.

Blue Funnel Sailings

Messrs. Butterfield and Swire announced the future movements of the Blue Funnel lines as follows:

From Glasgow And Liverpool
arrive
s.s. Stentor about April 25
s.s. Mentor about April 29
s.s. Rhesus about May 6
s.s. Teucer about May 22
From New York via Panama
s.s. Euryates about April 19
s.s. Cania about end of May
For London, Amsterdam & Antwerp
Intended to sail
s.s. Poleus about May 1
s.s. Lycan about May 15
s.s. Mentor about May 29
s.s. Rhesus about June 12
For Liverpool
Intended to sail
s.s. Pakling about May 8
s.s. Stentor about June 5
s.s. Teucer about June 10

Pleases Particular People!

If you are particular about the coffee you drink, you owe it to yourself to try our Coffee.

Famous For Flavor

Is our Coffee—roasted daily, ground fresh for each order, put up in neat paper bags, not in expensive tins.

Coffee Coupons Come

with every pound, and six of them entitle you to a pound free.

Breakfast Coffee 70 cts.
Mocha 80 cts. lb.

I. SHAININ & CO.

100 Szechuen Road
Phone C. 1483

German Steamers Are Assigned To U.S.

The Mammoth Imperator Included—1,400,000 Still Remain Unallotted

Washington, March 12.—Negotiations relative to turning over German shipping to the Allies will be completed tomorrow, according to cables received by the Shipping Board today. All objections which have stood in the way of the completion of the contract which Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the board, made with the German authorities have been removed.

With the taking over of the German shipping America will commence at once the shipment of a million tons of food and seventy-five thousand tons of fat. In this way the revictualing of Germany will begin and the United States will have an additional 300,000 tons of passenger shipping with which to hasten the return of American soldiers from France.

The details of the arrangements call for an option by the Allies on all German shipping, amounting to 2,000,000 tons. Of this only 600,000 tons of passenger shipping will be taken over at this time for equal division between the United States and Great Britain.

The Germans will not be allowed to man the shipping which will not be taken over, with exception of smaller vessels which will operate in the Baltic. Of the vessels coming to the United States as a result of this arrangement is the Imperator, one of the largest vessels afloat. The Imperator is at present barricaded behind a sand bar at Bremen, but it is expected she can be moved out into clear water within a short time.

The Shipping Board has 15,000 sailors ready to man the German vessels the moment the negotiations for them are completed. German sailors will be removed and the American flag raised. What disposition will be made of the rest of the 2,000,000 tons of shipping, which is mostly of cargo vessels, has not been determined. The present decision not to use them is based on the lack of sailing personnel.

Meanwhile eighty-three German vessels interned in Chilean waters remain on the market. It has been suggested that these vessels be turned over to America as her share of the German merchant fleet, but because of the bad condition of the vessels the United States may not accept them. These vessels have been in Chilean waters for four years and their bottoms are so covered with barnacles and they are otherwise in such disrepair that it is doubted if they could be moved to the nearest dry dock, at Panama. Once in Panama it would take a long time to make them seaworthy.

EMPEROR OF RUSSIA DELAYED

The Emperor of Russia of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd., will not omit Manila on the present trip as previously announced, according to a cable received from Montreal by the local offices yesterday. The steamer will also call at Kobe on the trip out and will not arrive here until the 25th. The Empress left Vancouver on April 10, two days later. The inclusion of Manila will mean that the Russia will not leave here before May 8 for Japan ports. Vladivostok and Vancouver.

Tenyo Arrives Today
The T.K.K. liner Tenyo Maru is expected at Woosung this afternoon at one o'clock and is to sail for Hongkong tomorrow morning. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty at ten o'clock tomorrow morning.

NO TEA DANCE AT ASTOR

There will be no tea dance at the Astor House this afternoon, it being Good Friday.

Tycos the mark of accuracy in indicating, recording & controlling TEMPERATURE

THE fact that we produce more temperature instruments than any other concern in the world proves our ability to supply a product of solid worth at all times. Our instruments are in daily use everywhere in both home and factory.

Nearly seventy years of untiring experience and careful manufacture down to the smallest detail have procured for us a most enviable reputation.

Look for Tycos on the following instruments:

Household Thermometers
Industrial Thermometers
Pyrometers
Temperature, Pressure and Time Regulators
Hygrometers
Barometers
Pocket Compasses
Surveying Compasses
Air Meters
Hand Levels
Sphygmomanometers
Fever Thermometers, etc., etc.

Write today for literature. Address
Tycos Instrument Company
Rochester, N.Y., U.S.A.
There's a Tycos Thermometer for Every Purpose.

Original—British-Made



NOW EN ROUTE FROM ENGLAND
DELIVERIES NEXT MONTH

WARNING

London, 25th March, 1919.
Importers and the Public are warned against inferior so-called "SANATOGEN" offered for sale as a substitute.

We guarantee our product as the original article, manufactured continuously for the past 11 years at our Penance Works, and as being the only Sanatogen previously imported into China.

Our Sanatogen is sold only in connection with our well-known "Doctor Chop," Hong Name (華發大藥行) and "Old Man" Guarantee Chop as shown herein.

We strongly advise comparison and test, especially on the point of "Keeping" qualities, before importing substitutes.

GENATOSAN LTD.

British Purchasers of Sanatogen Co.



We supply the trade only, and who are requested to place their orders with us immediately so as to secure supplies from the first consignment.

SOLE IMPORTERS FOR THE FAR EAST

BRITISH MEDICAL IMPORTS CO.

1 THE BUND, SHANGHAI

The "Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in regular Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.



THE Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

—Established 1851—

begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire

CHARGE:

Four Dollars per Hour

MINIMUM CHARGE:

One Dollar 50 cents

No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.

For hire of cars please

Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

RACES AT KIANGWAN TOMORROW AFTERNOON

Ten Events Carded For 51st Meeting Of International Recreation Club

The 51st meeting of the International Recreation Club will be held at the Kiangwan track tomorrow afternoon. Ten races are scheduled with the first saddling bell ringing at 1:30 o'clock. Special trains will leave Shanghai North Station at 12:25, 1:00, 1:30 and 2:00 o'clock. Shanghai time, and local garages will run cars to the track.

- The following races are announced:
1. Easter Playway Cup.
 2. Chazze Cup.
 3. Yangtze Stakes.
 4. Easter Maiden Steeplechase.
 5. Easter Criterion Stakes.
 6. April Handicap.
 7. Easter Stakes.
 8. Easter Selling Plate.
 9. Nanyang Stakes.
 10. Land O'Plum Stakes.

JAPAN NOW DECIDES TO SEND 20 ATHLETES

Country Will Be Represented At Far Eastern Games, According To Cable

Twenty athletes will represent Japan at the Far Eastern Olympic Games in Manila next month, according to a cable received yesterday from Mr. A. H. Swan, secretary of the Committee for China of the Far Eastern Athletic Association. This probably means that Japan is sending a baseball nine and eight or nine all-around athletes.

The news that Japan had definitely decided to withdraw from participation in the games at Manila was received here only two days ago by mail and yesterday's cable followed action by Y.M.C.A. men in Tokyo.

RACING IN THE AIR TO BE NEXT SPORT, HE PREDICTS

Commodore J. S. Blackton Says Flying Craft Have Put Motor Boats In Discard

New York, March 12.—"The day of international races in the air is here, for flying boats and hydro-airplanes, with their tremendous speed, and ability to navigate in almost any kind of weather, are putting the damper on motor boat activities," and Commodore J. Stuart Blackton at the Aeronautical Exposition yesterday.

"The rapid improvements which have been made during the war have placed the flying craft far above reproach," said Mr. Blackton, "and the danger element has been entirely eliminated. The change from the old fashioned motor boat to the modern hydro-airplane has been in progress for many years, and the day has come when international motor boat races are doomed. The fastest water craft cannot make more than sixty miles an hour under the best conditions, while the aircraft will step up to 140 miles, and that means the end of motor boats as features in races, for the airplane is ready to come into its own."

"The first change was when the hydroplane—a flat bottomed craft—supplanted the sharp keeled motor boat. Then came the 'step hydroplane,' which made still greater speed. And the hydro-airplane is nothing more than a hydro-plane with wings. But its speed puts it in a class by itself, and it is the racing water craft of the future."

"The war has put an end to all international races, but I had planned returning to the game as soon as things became normal once more. But as I look at these most recent developments in aeronautics I am willing to say that when I return to the racing game it will be with an air machine, and not with a boat that cannot leave the water."

Commodore Blackton has won almost every trophy and cup that has been offered for international races. His last victory was the Gold Challenge Cup, won on Lake George, in 1914.

In 1911 Mr. Blackton made his first airplane flight, when Frank Coffyn took him up in a plane held together by piano wire. Mr. Blackton says the trip was delightful but that it could not compare with the ride in a better plane. In 1918, when he flew from Oyster Bay to Greenwich, it was that flight and the show of the more recent developments at the present Aeronautical Exposition that convinced Mr. Blackton the motor boat's day had gone, he said.

Visit Sullivan's Easter Egg Chicken Ranch

Largest display of Easter Eggs you ever saw.

Eggs from 2 1/2 cts. upwards.



Sullivan's Fine Candies
No. 11 Nanking Road.

INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



Queen Of Rumania Is Going To U.S. Soon

Sends Word To America That Trip Will Fulfill Hope Cherished For Years

Paris, March 11.—Queen Marie of Rumania, may soon visit the United States. Whether the trip will be made before or after the conclusion of the peace conference has not been decided. The queen is leaving for London tomorrow.

In a conversation with The Associated Press today she said that for many years her most cherished hope had been to visit the United States, and now she was looking forward to the early fulfillment of that hope.

"I feel that I shall be almost as much at home in America as in my own country," said the Queen, "for I have come to know Americans as intimately as my own people. I desire first to have the privilege of thanking in person the people of the United States for the great help they have given Rumania through the American

Red Cross and the food administration. "It is a splendid thing," continued Queen Marie, "to see so many of your fine soldiers in France. Whenever I pass one of them on the street I feel instinctively that there is one of my friends, and my impulse is to shake every one of them by the hand."

The Queen spoke of the wonderful part played by the women of America and England in the war, and declared that it was their dauntless spirit which had carried the troops on to victory. "Woman's day has come," she concluded, "and I believe that she will have an increasingly important part in the future life of the world."

Wedding

McDow-Resena

Lieut. (Jr.) Clarence Calvin McDow, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Elcano, and Miss Rena Resena of Vladivostok were married last evening at the United States Consulate-General by the Reverend G. F. Fitch, D.D. Mr. C. E. Kline, Vice-Consul, represented the American Consulate-General.

N. Y. To Make Merry On 'Bone-Dry' Eve

Table Reservations Being Made Already For Last Blow-Out On June 30

New York, March 15.—New Year's Eve this year is to come on June 30 if hotel reservations for that night are any indication. Inquiry yesterday at all the larger hotels where the passing of the year is usually celebrated with wine, song, dance and general jollity showed that already a large portion of the tables for that night have been reserved.

Walter Quizard, restaurateur of the Hotel Majestic, announced that almost every table at his place had been asked for, but that official reservations would be held open for a period yet. At the Waldorf-Astoria, McAlpin, Commodore, Biltmore, Vanderbilt, Claridge, Pennsylvania, Astor and other high class hotels it was said that telephone calls and letters are daily received asking for reservations for the midsummer New Year's Eve. Many reservations, it was said, are coming from points as far away as Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago and St. Louis.

With the approach of the fateful

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIRROD'S CURE, and every post brings similar letters to-day.

HIRROD'S CURE FOR ASTHMA

PAID FOR 40 YEARS.

Sold in tin by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country. Beware of Imitations.

SHORT LOANS

We can arrange short loans in MEXICAN DOLLARS, TAELS, OR AMERICAN GOLD on approved local securities.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.
15 Nanking Road.

the Hotel Majestic, announced that almost every table at his place had been asked for, but that official reservations would be held open for a period yet. At the Waldorf-Astoria, McAlpin, Commodore, Biltmore, Vanderbilt, Claridge, Pennsylvania, Astor and other high class hotels it was said that telephone calls and letters are daily received asking for reservations for the midsummer New Year's Eve. Many reservations, it was said, are coming from points as far away as Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago and St. Louis.

With the approach of the fateful

Part Of Roosevelt's Grave Given To Japan

Young Japanese Obtains Permission To Bring Small Boxful Back To This Country

New York, March 17.—Although it rained continually many persons visited Col. Roosevelt's grave yesterday in Oyster Bay. Among them was a Japanese, who had with him a small silver box. He knelt at the grave a few minutes and then asked the guard if he could take some of the earth from the top of the grave to Japan.

When permission was received he placed a handful in the box. He said that the people of Japan revered the former President and that he had been commissioned to bring it back so that it could be placed in one of the historical museums. He declined to give his name or any inkling as to who had sent him.

Investments

from Tls. 100 up

WITH THE BEGINNING of the New Year you usually consider most carefully how to invest your surplus money. It is hard to find a small investment that will pay a good rate of interest and yet be safe.

IF YOU HAVE FUNDS to invest at once, or if you wish to lay aside a few dollars each year to create definite capital for a certain time, let us tell you about our investments and the business upon which they are based.

THERE MAY be safe investments that pay more than 7 per cent., but it means a good deal to you to have your money earn as much as that without causing you any care or worry.

IF YOU are interested in a safe investment for a large or small amount, we can assist you.

Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

15 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

"You can cut down that item and have a better roof"

Certain-teed Roofing Solves the Problem

Before deciding on your roofing material, investigate the CERTAIN-TEED Built-up Roof. We have Stocks and Service Departments at Shanghai and at Outports. Samples and Estimates furnished.

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Building Division
6 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai Phone, Central 778

Branches at Tientsin, Peking, Kalgan, Harbin, Urga, Tsinan, Changsha, Hankow, Canton, Hongkong, Vladivostok, Yunnanfu.

"King George IV" Scotch Whisky.



One of the principal brands of
THE DISTILLERS COMPANY LIMITED.
The Largest Whisky Distillers in the World. Capital employed over £5,000,000
EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.
Agents: GANDE, PRICE & CO., Agents



Now is the time to
PATTON'S PAINT
Consult our
Contracting
Department

FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC.
SOLE AGENTS

18B Kiangse Road

Phone: Central 108

Life Of Dr. Masaryk Saved By Loyal Czech Valet

Sent Copy Of Austrian Secret Order For His Arrest
om Ministry Where He Worked

How the secrets of the Austrian War Office and of the secret police were delivered into the hands of the Czech patriots throughout the war is recounted by the Bohemian poet Machar in the *Narodni List* of Prague, from which a very brief cable extract was published exclusively in *The New York Times* at the time of its first appearance. The story of patriotic espionage, as written by Machar, reads like a novel, including an account of how the life of Professor Thomas Masaryk, now President of the Czechoslovak Republic, was at one time saved through advance warning of an order for his arrest, which was given to Machar by a trusty Czech employed as a valet in the office of one of the Austrian Ministers. Machar himself was repeatedly in similar danger, while Austrian officers sent to search his home, were treading in blithe innocence over carpets that covered a complete lay-out of stolen Austrian secret documents.

Machar's own account of the Czech system of espionage is as follows:

When Masaryk came to Vienna in the Autumn of 1914 he greeted me another with the cry, "Our time has come!" The world war was bound to bring a revolution in our history—whether one side or the other was victorious. We shall treat with the Entente; eventually also with Germany, but we must get out of Austria. Of this we were sure. It was a matter of breaking the prison bars, filling away our chains, and cutting the bonds that bound us to this dear spot. But it must be done in such a manner that the prison keeper should not become aware of it until our hour had struck. Moreover, the bars of the prison must seem to be firm for the future also; the chain must appear to be a chain; the ropes that bound us must appear to be ropes, and the prisoner a prisoner resigned to his fate.

Therefore a secret work was undertaken, the only work that shrinks from the light of day and that nevertheless is honorable work. A dangerous nerve-racking and very ungrateful work—if the fellow-prisoners notice it they will betray it to the prison keeper in order that they may win a friendly smile and praise. The prison keeper knew of it—the instinct of a bad conscience would have told him about it even if there had been no voluntary and paid eyes and ears.

Wherefore be silent and watchful. A conspirator of this sort risks no more than his own life. There were no agreements, but each one knew this much: I have a right only to this my own life, but not to an hour of the life of a comrade; rather bite off your tongue than utter a single name.

Masaryk, then came to Vienna, excited, full of plans. He had been in Holland, and wanted to return there. He wished to know more than Austria permitted us to know.

"Someone will come to you and bring you documents—see, we have already received this from him," he said, and read to me a report which was sent by the Prince of Thun from Bohemia to the Minister of the Interior.

In it Thun reports that the departure of the army for the field was proceeding quite calmly, that Bohemia was, indeed, a calm country, and what they gave the Emperor what was his, not through any enthusiasm, but as a matter of duty.

Who is this someone? Where is he? How did he obtain this? It is difficult to say; we do not know. We further agree that concerning this matter someone must always come from Prague, that our secret accomplice will be called Assistant Douba, and that whenever I write any information on an open post card concerning "Nasa Doba," ("Our Time," Masaryk's monthly publication) this shall serve as a sign for Prague that I have a greater supply of data in Vienna.

Masaryk departed and the man arrived. A powerful, big, muscular, smooth-shaven gentleman stepped into the Agricultural Credit Institution (where Machar was an official) to ask whether he should buy any papers, and where and of what kind. I directed him to the Zivnostenska Banka, and received from him an envelope crammed with contributions for the "Nasa Doba." The most precious sort of contributions—a new report of the State Administrator, army orders of Frederick, reports from district captains, and some denunciations reported to the Minister of the Interior from his secret agents. I wrote a postcard to Masaryk that if he desired an article about Mesopotamia for the "Nasa Doba," Professor Josef Redlich (afterward the last Austrian Minister of Finance) would write the article. Masaryk arrived on the next day. We read. Then we probed into the matter as to who this our unknown Douba could be, who he was, and how he got possession of these reports. Enigma! Enigma! Enigma!

My impression of him? A well-bred polite person. An official? Apparently not. A private person? How could such a one come into possession of such secret documents? Enigma! Enigma! Enigma!

the uneven surface of the rug. They would certainly have been interested in all that lay underneath.

Then it seemed as if good Austria was getting on the track of our method of communication. Doubt noticed that the Minister locked up certain documents, and that in time he began to look upon him suspiciously; and when I then learned from Prague that some one had told this whole story to his friend—as a secret, to be sure, but nevertheless told it—then I tried to get my dear Douba away from Vienna. By a lucky coincidence, one of the feudal lords in Northern Bohemia needed a castleman for his castle. Douba went.

And he could go; his service was replaced by another. The agents grew in number. Volunteers offered their services—Douba could resign.

One visitation and search followed another in my own house. Finally I was locked up. Those were bad hours, before they told me for what reason they had locked me up. Only then did I breathe freely again. It was because of my poems that they had locked me up. . . . Stupid Austria, terribly stupid, had the right parties in its hands and usually accused them of the wrong thing!

Musical Program For Easter Service

The American Song Service to be held in the Palace Hotel at 5 p.m. on Easter Sunday will be a special musical service. The Sacred Cantata by DuBois, entitled "The Seven Last Words of Christ," will be rendered by a double quartet assisted by the following soloists: Miss Myra B. Olive of Soochow, soprano; Mr. C. S. Keen of Nanking, tenor; Mr. A. J. Loehr of Shanghai, baritone. There will be other special vocal and instrumental music. No address will be given.

Peking Political Notes From Chinese Press

Mutiny among the Anhui troops stationed at Anking, provincial capital of the province, broke out Tuesday night. Burning and looting took place in the eastern and western sections of the city. All the shops were closed Wednesday.

The protest lodged by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs with the Japanese Legation against the participation of Japanese in the Mongolian insurrection has been ignored. The Japanese Minister, Mr. Obata, simply declared that he was not responsible for the acts committed by outlaws of his own country.

General Jui Hsian-hung, the military aide of General Chen Shu-fang, Tsuchun of Shenai, was seriously wounded when he was shot by an assassin in the streets of Sianfu. The assassin was arrested. He refused to make any statement, but prayed that he be immediately executed.

Mr. Chang Chien, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, was appointed by a Presidential Mandate to be director of the Grand Canal Conservancy works in Kiangsu. Mr. Han Kuo-chun was appointed co-director. An autographed picture of President Wilson has been received by President Hsu Shih-chang.

It has been officially denied that General Chang Tso-liang is coming to Tientsin to head a military conference. The report was first circulated by a Japanese news agency.

Both the British and American Ministers have gone to Talyuanfu, Shansi, to see the North China athletic meet.

EASTER EGGS To Suit All Purposes

Don't forget that
next Sunday is EASTER

Get your
EASTER EGGS
at Sullivan's

The Shanghai
Chemical
Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

TREATS SICK AT SEA OVER THE RADIOPHONE

Chief Surgeon Of Service
Checks Influenza Aboard The
Transport Powhatan

New York, March 18.—A consultation at sea by wireless telegraph and telephone was the feature of the trip of the transports Sierra and Powhatan, which arrived yesterday from France. Just after she left Bordeaux with 2,555 officers and men an epidemic of influenza developed aboard the Powhatan, and she returned and put ashore twenty-five patients most seriously affected.

When the ships were in the longitude of the Azores and about fifteen miles apart the wireless telephone was substituted for the telegraph, used at a longer distance in the swapping of sentiments about the ill aboard the Powhatan, the influenza having broken out afresh, with more than 100 cases. Lieut. Commander A. E. Younie, Medical Corps, senior surgeon of the Sierra, suggested over the phone treatment for the Powhatan's patients. One was close to death and the phone prescription of Dr. Younie put him on the road to recovery. None of the ill died. Later the Sierra picked up a message from a British steamship that reported a member of her crew seriously ill, and Dr. Younie, after getting the symptoms, told the skipper what to do.

Dr. Younie said that as the larger part of the merchant marine, that is the thousands of freighters, did not carry physicians, prescribing by wireless especially by telephone, doubtless would become commonplace in a few years. It would not be necessary, when the radius of the wireless telephone communication had become enlarged, to consult physicians afloat, for the shore would be in reach maybe even from the mid-Atlantic.

Passengers Arrived

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangtzen from Ningpo; Messrs. F. E. Wilcox, P. Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien from Tientsin; Madame Thesmar and child, from Weihaiwei; Mr. and Mrs. C. Loeh. Per C.N. s.s. Yingchow from Hong-

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.

Refraction and Manufacturing
P. 552 Nanking Road

Crookes, Torics, AND Kryptoks

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
P. 552 Nanking Road

Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 4467
White and Red Wines
Cognac Brandies
All wines analysed by Dr. Stafford M. Cox, who has certified as to their being free from adulteration or coloring. All tests are fulfilled for naturally-made wines where only the fermented grape juice is used.

Gold Medal Panama Exhibition
465 Nanking Road
(Near Fokien Road)

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine.
Do you realize what a personal writing machine could do for you?
You write letters which you want to look businesslike. You probably also write manuscripts, plans, proposals or reports. Eventually you have them typed—why not in the first place?

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA
DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.
89-91 Rue Montauban

Long: Mr. and Mrs. Orsine and 2 infants, Messrs. Larr, C. Fraser, W. Bruce, S. J. Benjamin, I. P. Davis, 2 Sisters.

Per C.N. s.s. Tatung from Hankow: Mr. and Mrs. P. Norton.

Per C.N. s.s. Chenan from Twingtau: Mr. and Mrs. Brent and child, Miss Shaw.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Suwa Maru from Japan and beyond: Mr. and Mrs. E. V. Ester, Misses A. Boislard, H. Nyhus, M. Fischer, Mrs. V. M. Dorval, Mr. and Mrs. C. Ross, Capt. D. E. Werdmann, Mrs. H. Wada and 2 children, Mrs. M. E. Thompson, Mrs. L. H. Kearney, Mr. and Mrs. Arena and 2 children, Mrs. M. Chivers, Mr. and Mrs. Ohnishi, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Tetsko, Mrs. Fong Ken Chen, Messrs. P. Brudel, J. Anderson, A. C. Hirdgreen, S. Droschicap, F. C. Raeburn, E. T. Baah, W. E. Smith, F. C. Butcher, E. Horl, T. Matsumoto, B. Futami, G. E. Eichenback, I. Honda, H. Naramaki, E. A. Laver, Sho To-gien, Len Dwan, Kon, Kwong But-chen, M. Nagano, T. Seidful, T. Kawazol.

PAINLESS DENTIST

Specialist in Crown,
Bridge and Plate
Work; Painless Ex-
tractions; and Oral
Diseases

DR. THOS. DONOHUE
PAINLESS DENTIST
83 SZECHUEN ROAD
(15 EZRA ROAD)
Telephone, Central 2743

Consultation Hours
9 to 12 — 1 to 6
Graduate University of Cal.,
U. S. A.

Crookes, Torics, AND Kryptoks

CHINESE OPTICAL CO.
P. 552 Nanking Road

Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 4467
White and Red Wines
Cognac Brandies
All wines analysed by Dr. Stafford M. Cox, who has certified as to their being free from adulteration or coloring. All tests are fulfilled for naturally-made wines where only the fermented grape juice is used.

Gold Medal Panama Exhibition
465 Nanking Road
(Near Fokien Road)

CORONA

The Personal Writing Machine.
Do you realize what a personal writing machine could do for you?
You write letters which you want to look businesslike. You probably also write manuscripts, plans, proposals or reports. Eventually you have them typed—why not in the first place?

SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA
DODGE & SEYMOUR (China), LTD.
89-91 Rue Montauban

Certain-teed

Solves
Every Paint
Problem!

If a surface needs painting or varnishing, it needs *Certain-teed*. There is no paint-surface on your place for which a *Certain-teed* Paint or Varnish has not been especially prepared. For interior walls, ceilings, woodwork, floors and furniture; exterior walls, roofs, porches, outbuildings and porch furniture.

Use Certain-teed Paints and Varnishes

In each case the *Certain-teed* product you use is made to withstand the particular wear or exposure to which it will be subjected. It contains the proper materials, blended in the correct proportions for decoration, preservation, covering capacity and long service. Our stock is complete. Let us show you how *Certain-teed* Paints and Varnishes will save money for you.

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
Exclusive Wholesale Distributors for China
Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow.



The Ideal Garter for
the hot weather
is the
"Ivory Garter"

because,
There is no metal to rust.
There are no pads.
It is comfortable.
It does not scratch the leg.
It does not tear the socks.
It looks good.

Obtainable from all outfitters or wholesale from
the Sole Agents

Dodge & Seymour (China), Ltd.
89-91 Rue Montauban, Shanghai

BURGLARY AND THEFT

in the
Foreign Settlements
may be guarded
against by
Insuring
Your
Property
with the

Java Sea and Fire Insurance Co.

3 Ezra Road, 1st floor. Tel. 70.
LIBERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

JUST ARRIVED SPALDING'S GOLD MEDAL

GOLF
CLUBS
GOLF
BALLS

SQUIRES BINGHAM CO.

"The Store of Quality"

Business and Official
Notices

(Second Section)
THE CHINA PRESS
報 陸 大

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, APRIL 18, 1919

**NORTH CHINA INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED**

Notice to Shareholders.

An Interim Dividend for the year 1918, at the rate of Fifteen percent upon the Paid-up Capital, has been declared.

Warrants for 15/- per share, payable at the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation at Ex. 4/10% per Tael will be issued on 1st May.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 23rd April to 1st May, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
H. G. SIMMS,
Secretary & General Manager.
Shanghai, 17th April, 1919. 22144

Chinese Telegraphs Administration

From the 46th instant, at mid-night, all clocks in the offices of the Chinese Telegraph Administration will be advanced by one hour. Notice will be given when the normal time will again be employed in the Autumn.

By Order,
CHOW WANG PANG,
District Director and Manager.
Shanghai, April 17th, 1919. 22154

**The Shanghai Kiebang Rubber
Estate, Ltd.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Head Office, No. 71 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, the 30th April, 1919, at 4 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Directors' Report and Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1918, and to transact other ordinary business of the Company.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 24th to the 30th April, both days inclusive.

By Order of the
Board of Directors,
HUGO REISS & CO.,
Secretaries & General Managers.
Shanghai, 17th April, 1919. 22145

CREST HOTEL

Holiday

BALL & SUPPER

Saturday Evening, April
19th, 11 o'clock

Relax and enjoy yourself!

The International Trading Co.
中美洋行

General Importers and Exporters,
Commission Agents and Manufacturers' Representatives.

127 SZECHUEN ROAD, TEL. C. 4193,
Managing Director: S. S. Kingsley,
Gen. Manager: Windford Woo,
Assistant: Jansen M. Leon. 22150

POINTERS

Four Male Pedigree

Pointer Pups

for sale. Apply Manager,

Hotel Mokanshan,

MOKANSHAN. 22146

**Flats and Single Rooms
Unfurnished and Furnished**

Ben Building

25 Avenue Edouard VII.

Electrical Engineer

An electrical and mechanical engineer of many years' experience, with a full supply of tools and instruments, seeks a position as manager or foreman in Shanghai or outposts.

Best references. Please address:
L. PODKONJAK,
6 Wayside Road. 22141

TO LET

18 BAIKAL ROAD

LARGE detached residence, suitable for boarding house, and situated near tramline.

For full particulars

apply to

Credit Foncier d'Extreme-Orient

20 the Bund

(Entrance on Nanking Road). 22148

Municipal Notification
No. 2602.

7% LOAN 1919
Price of issue until further notice
95 per cent.

Under the authority of Resolution V passed at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders on April 5, 1919, the Council hereby invites applications for debentures in the 7 per cent Loan of 1919.

The debentures in this issue will bear interest from the date of purchase at the rate of 7 per cent per annum payable on June 30 and December 31 in each year.

They will be issued at 95 per cent until further notice and will be redeemed on December 31, 1929.

The scrip will be issued in denominations of Tls. 1,000, Tls. 500 and Tls. 100 to suit the convenience of applicants.

Application forms can be obtained from the Treasurer, Finance Department, 24B Kiangse Road, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

By order,

N. O. LIDDELL,

Council Room,
Shanghai, April 12, 1919. 22057

**Ministry of Communications of the
Republic of China:**

Telegraph Material Supply Department

1919 Yearly Tender

Tenders are invited for the supply of various kinds of materials, tools, etc., for telegraph use during the whole year.

All tenders shall close on the 3rd of June, 1919.

Conditions governing tenders, specifications, requisition sheets, and other particulars may be obtained from the Head Office, No. 27 Markham Road, Shanghai, on payment of a fee of Mexican Dollars Ten (M\$10) which shall not be returnable.

By order,

E. H. GOW,

General Manager.
Shanghai, 5th April, 1919. 22141

HIRANO WATER

Reynell's

AT ALL HOTELS
AT ALL CLUBS

PURITY
GUARANTEED

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

**The Yangtze Insurance
Association, Ltd.**

The Twenty-ninth Ordinary General Meeting of the above Association will be held at the Head Office, Yangtze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 29th April, 1919, at 4.15 p.m. precisely, for presentation of the Report of the Directors and the Accounts to the 31st December, 1918, the election of the Directors and Auditors for the current year and for the purpose of transacting any other business which may be transacted at an Ordinary General Meeting.

The Transfer Books of the Association will be closed from the 22nd April, 1919, to the 29th April, 1919, both days inclusive.

Members holding proxies for absent shareholders must deposit same with the General Manager for registration at least forty-eight hours before the Meeting.

By Order of the

Board of Directors,

W. S. JACKSON,

General Manager.
Shanghai, 11th April, 1919. 22047

Shanghai Race Club

3RD EXTRA RACE MEETING,
MONDAY, 21ST APRIL, 1919.

The First Saddling Bell will be rung at 2:30 p.m. prompt.

Admission to the unreserved part of the enclosure, \$1.00.

Badges may be obtained from Messrs. Kelly and Walsh, Ltd., or at the Gate.

Grand Stand Tickets giving admission to the Members' Enclosure and Grand Stand may be obtained through Members.

Price, ... \$3 each.

Applications must be accompanied by payment and must be forwarded to the undersigned before noon on Monday, 21st instant.

All Race Tickets and Badges must be worn visibly.

By order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,

Secretary, Shanghai Race Club. 22137

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

The offices of the Liengyi Mercantile Company have been removed from the former address, No. Y-15a North Szechuen Road, to the ground floor of the corner of Soochow and Szechuen Roads.

LOH WEN TSONG,

General Manager. 22101

DAYLIGHT SAVING

**Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-
Hangchow-Ningpo Railways**

The public is hereby notified that railway clocks will continue to record China Coast Time. A special hand will indicate Shanghai Local Time on railway local clocks. The railway timetables will show times one hour behind Shanghai Local Time.

If, for example, passengers wish to catch the 7.55 Express to Nanking the actual time of departure will be 7.55 China Coast Time, but 8.55 local time. A standing notification to this effect will be made on and from April 12th on all published timetables during the period in which the Shanghai Customs Clock is advanced.

BY ORDER. 22042

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN
METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

PHONE OR WRITE TO

W. Z. ZEE & SONS

BROADWAY-SHANGHAI

PHONE: NORTH 1468

**EVERYTHING
FOR THE
OFFICE**

AT

22

NANKING ROAD

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration

Notification No. 287

Payment of Fares and Freight, Etc.

The public is hereby informed that under instructions of the Ministry of Communications, commencing from 25th April, 1919, payments of passenger fares, goods, freight, and all other receipts will be accepted only in cash or banknotes of full face value on this railway.

(Sgd.) S. C. SHU,

Managing-Director.

Tientsin, 15th April, 1919. 22125

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En
Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,

GEORGE McBAIN,

General Agent.

Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919. 22157

MOKANSHAN

"Hillside," 410 Mokanshan, will be opened on the 18th inst. for the accommodation of guests, until the end of April.

For terms, etc., apply to Mrs. Bickerton, 74 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai, or to 410 Mokanshan. 22131

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases:
Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (666); Tests of blood, treatment by X-Ray and Diathermy.
Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.

(Japanese)

He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.

21 HAINING ROAD
(fifth house from North Szechuen Rd.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2219. 21666

AMERICAN ARMY OFFICER

leaving the service, desires position in China. Experience in office work, High School education. Can secure release in a short time. Apply to Box 481, THE CHINA PRESS. 22094

NOTICE

ARTHUR G. BERZIN, M.D.

Physician and Surgeon.

Office hours: 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

4 p.m. to 5 p.m.

European languages spoken.

45 Boone Road

(corner Quinsan Garden) 21734

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

General Hardware Merchants,
Wholesale and Retail, (Established 1881).

A. 1284 Broadway, Shanghai

Pumps, hand and power, for all uses, leather, canvas and rubber belting for every purpose, Manila ropes, etc., etc.

**Shanghai Foreign Exchange
Bankers' Association**

The Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association, will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Friday, Saturday and Monday, the 18th, 19th and 21st instant, on account of the Easter Holidays. 22116

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinsan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 422.

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens
Board-Residence
Terms moderate.
Apply Mrs. POLLOCK.

TO LET, four big rooms, having wide verandahs, a bathroom and a kitchen, electric lights provided. Apply to 41 Range Road. 22155 A.19

TO LET, with board, large, comfortable, well-furnished room, overlooking Bubbling Well Road, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. All modern comforts, tennis, garage, stabling and telephone. Apply to Box 499, THE CHINA PRESS.

MISCELLANEOUS

PARTNERSHIP: A capable all-round experienced business man, with 30,000 to 50,000 taels cash, is open to join a sound, respectable firm of importers or exporters to develop its business. Answers will be treated strictly confidential, to Box 14, THE CHINA PRESS. 22145 A.20

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED to rent, furnished or unfurnished, four-roomed house in French Concession; immediate occupation. Address to Box 15, THE CHINA PRESS. 22153 A.20

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED a small furnished or unfurnished house or flat of moderate rent in French Concession not far from tram. Apply to Box 16, THE CHINA PRESS. 22159 A.20

WANTED unfurnished residence with large garden. Long lease. French Concession or Western district preferred. Apply to Box 17, THE CHINA PRESS. 22160 A.24

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICES to let, new buildings 14 and 16 Canton Road; entire ground-floor and all second-floor, No. 16; one half ground-floor and all second-floor No. 14. Will divide to suit tenants' requirements. Apply premises or J. H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road. 22152

LARGE, bright godown, second floor, Central district. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 246, THE CHINA PRESS. 22160

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, efficient stenographer and typist. Apply to Box 11, THE CHINA PRESS. 22134 A.22

RELIABLE Japanese amah wanted by lady in Chefoo to look after two children, three and five years old. Must be well recommended. Apply to Box 7, THE CHINA PRESS. 22128 A.22

MATRIMONY

YOUNG Englishman, holding good position, desires to make young Eurasian lady's acquaintance, view immediate matrimony. Genuine. Replies to Box 8, THE CHINA PRESS. 22129 A.19

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 14

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, with immediate occupation, 2 Hart Road, Tls. 115.00; 8 Hart Road, Tls. 65.00; 207 Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 80.00; 208 Bubbling Well Road, Tls. 80.00. The West End Estates, Ltd., 38 Kiangse Road. 22115

32 Markham Road, six rooms newly repaired; near Carter and Sinza Trams. Apply 24 Rue Chapsal. 22140 A.18

TO LET, a nicely furnished house of four rooms, bath, servants' quarters and garden, well screened, southern exposure, Dixwell Road. Available July 1st, for eight months. Apply to Box 490, THE CHINA PRESS. 22055 A.19

FOR RENT, furnished seven-roomed house, to British or American, for eleven months. Apply 138 Dixwell Road. 22046

TO LET, from 1st June, a nicely furnished house in French Concession, with garage and tennis court. Apply to Box 379, THE CHINA PRESS. 21872

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road, five-rooms, two baths. 450-E Avenue Joffre, modern six-roomed residence. 20 Yates Road, detached, eight-roomed, tennis, garage, stable, from April 15th. Apply premises for inspection; other particulars, J. H. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road. 21873

WE have several houses to let, rentals from Tls. 55 to Tls. 125 per month. For particulars, apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., Nanking and Kiangse Roads. 21274

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, shorthand lessons, private or in small class. Apply to Box 13, THE CHINA PRESS. 22139 A.19

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG LADY (American) typist, with four years' experience in import and export business, is free for employment as assistant in office. Apply to Box 12, THE CHINA PRESS. 22138 A.19

EXPERIENCED interpreter wants work. Foreign educated. Address 117 Hong Hsing Fong, Pausan, City. 22127

Exchange and Mart

HARLEY-DAVIDSON motorcycle for sale, with rear car, separately or complete. Good running order. Call 77 Szechuen Road (rear of Hall and Holtz). Price of cycle, Tls. 140; rear car, Tls. 80. 22161 A.22

MOTOR CAR for sale, Scripps-Booth Roadster, winter top and summer top, three seats and back seat, extras, 9 months old, cost over Tael 1,800. Will sell for Tael 1,250, immediately. Owner leaving for home. Apply Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co. 22156 A.20

WANTED, a fox terrier, must be male and purebred. Apply to 1c-56 Winchester Road. 22147 A.19

FOR SALE, the well-known sailing yacht "Si-Ho" (former "Restless"), in good sailing condition. On view Jinke Road Jetty. Terms cash. Apply to Box 10, THE CHINA PRESS. 22121 A.18

Amusement Advertising
will be found on
Page 14

Provision Prices In Local Market:

**Banque Belge Pour
l'Etranger**

Filiale de la Societe Generale de
 Belgique
 Societe Anonyme
 Paid-Up Capital .. Fra. 50,000,

London Office: 2 Bishopsgate
Branches at Peking, Tientsin

Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt),
Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT

Gouverneur Societe Generale
Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank Ltd

Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Societe de l'Union Parisienne
Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir
National d'Escompte de Paris.
New York: National City Bank
New York.

Interest allowed on Current
counts Taelen and fixed deposits
according to arrangements.

Every description of banking
exchange business transacted.

M. DEMET
Manager for China

Netherlands: H.

Nederlandsche Handel
Maatschappij
(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY)

Established 1824.
Paid-up Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £8,833,333).
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357).
Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and-ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Medan	Singapore
Bandong	Padang	Soerabaja
Cheribon	Palembang	Soerabaya
Djember	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djakarta	Penang	Tegal
Hongkong	Pontianak	Telok-Berembek
Kota-Radja	Rangoen	Tjilatjap
Langsa	Semarang	Wetlevr

LONDON BAGGERS:
National Provincial and Union
of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal
places in Europe, Asia, Africa
and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives
for collection bills of exchange,
issues letters of credit on
branches and correspondents
transacts banking business of all
description.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED
current tael accounts and fixed
deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNNE

CORPORATION

AMERICAN BANK
OFFICE
Street, New York
BRANCH OFFICES
in Hankow

tion and TIME of our bank, its
e at the disposal of our clients and

rent, fixed and saving accounts
Dollars, U.S. Gold, Sterling and
purchased at best rates, or enter-
anced.
published.
telegraphic payments, effected in

Thursday, April 17, 1919.

WEATHER		4 A.M.
Bar. at 23° F. inches		29.95
Variation for 24 hrs.		.000
Variation for 12 hrs.		10.11
Wind—Direction	SE	
Wind—Miles per hour	4.3	
Temperature (Fahr.)	52° 2	
Humidity	96	
Nebulosity (4-10)	10	
Rainfall inches	0.01	

Travellers' Checks

The China Press

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR
EXCEPT ON MONDAYS AND HOLIDAYSTHE CHINA PRESS Incorporated,
Delaware, Publishers

WEATHER

Misty, but fine weather with moderate breeze.

MARRIAGE

MCDOW-RESENA.—On Thursday, April the seventeenth, at the United States Consulate-General, Lieut. (J.G.) Clarence Calvin McDow, U. S. N., of Bowie, Texas, and Nena Resena of Vladivostok, Manchu papers please copy.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, APRIL 18, 1919

Japanese Press Hysteria And Red Herring

THE hysteria to which the Japanese press is periodically subject is no new phenomenon. If it were less clumsily managed it might be accredited to a subtle propaganda system, but as it is it deceives only the most gullible of the Japanese themselves.

From time to time these seizures throw violent tremors into every paper of every breed from Nagasaki to Hakodate. A white-back it was so-called race discrimination that turned editors' lips purple. Then it was American loans. Americans were pictured as mysteriously, clandestinely and saturnally roaming the rice paddies and threatening the devout canals of China negotiating loans for fabulous sums on every thing from Tuchen's concubines to radium mines. And nobody has ever heard of the loans, and probably nobody ever will, except readers of the Japanese papers. The latest is the Andersen, Meyer "arms deal."

Only those who follow the Japanese papers know how mercilessly the Japanese editors have flung themselves over this America, the faithless, America the sinister, America the provoker of arms to embroil China in civil war—etc., etc. Officials have viewed with alarm, the government even has protested. And what is at the bottom of it? What usually is at the bottom of Japanese pother—baseless rumor or the red herring.

A week ago, after the official Japanese propaganda agency in China announced that Andersen, Meyer and Company had negotiated an arms contract with General Chang Ching-yao, Tuchen of Hunan, a denial of the report was printed in this paper. But the press campaign continued. In today's issue of THE CHINA PRESS Reuter's Agency gives a complete explanation of the so-called arms deal. It was a commercial transaction negotiated eight months ago for thirty machine-guns and 5,000,000 rounds of ammunition—a straight out-and-out purchase with no loan feature attached. And it may be said the transaction has been concluded and no others have been made.

So much, then, is baseless rumor. But there is also the element of the red herring, the red herring drawn across the trail to throw off the scent. For nearly two years the Japanese have been providing arms to the militarist element in the North with which to bolster up the civil war in China. In addition they have been providing money for the same purpose. In exchange for the arms and money they have been granted what is euphemistically termed loans whereby they hold mortgages on Chinese resources extensive enough to undermine China's sovereignty. It is against this policy that the foreign Powers in China have vigorously protested. To the protests the Japanese Government has given evasive replies, finally flatly refusing to shut off the supply of arms. And the result has been a strong and unanswerable indictment against the good faith of the Japanese government.

It is to draw the attention of both Chinese and foreigners off this that the Japanese press has been encouraged to raise a whirlwind about the Andersen, Meyer contract. But it will deceive nobody. The record of the Japanese government for the last two years stands clear. It has used its influence and by every method maneuvered for disintegration in China, because with a disintegrated China it could more easily work its will while the whole world was engaged in defeating Germany. Now Germany is defeated and the world is calling for an accounting in the Far East. Japan, therefore, is drawing a pious veil. That is all.

The Peace Of The Balkans

The subjoined article is by Mr. H. N. Brailsford and is taken from the New Republic. Mr. Brailsford is a British publicist of authority, particularly with reference to the Balkans, among whose peoples he has spent a large part of his life and whose problems he has studied intensively. His point of view on the Balkan settlement is frankly liberal, as it is on all international questions, particularly the League of Nations. On the latter subject, incidentally, he has recently put out a book which is hardly surpassed as a candid, scholarly and comprehensive discussion of the subject.

To most Americans as to most Englishmen, it may seem a small matter how the Peace Conference handles the Balkans. Certainly there are a dozen questions, from the freedom of the seas to the reconstruction of Poland, which seem to matter more. None the less it is well to remember that the world war began with a Balkan murder and ended with Bulgaria's collapse. Many of us have guessed that it might have been finished in 1915 if diplomacy had worked as skillfully in Sofia as our men fought gallantly at the Dardanelles. In these primitive regions one must realize among the possible motives of war a naïve and juvenile delight in battle, which the rest of us have outlived. A peace which rested on a bad Balkan settlement would be a gamble with incalculable chances.

I. The Balance Of Power

The old Balkan conditions, it is true, are utterly destroyed. The life of these nominally independent states had always been a struggle for existence against the overhanging menace of Austrian and Russian power. Austria is dismembered; Russia has committed suicide. Already, however, another two-Power balance may be discerned. Italy aspires frankly to a career as a Balkan Power, and official France seems to be reviving the interest which for a brief moment Louis Napoleon took in the Near East. The Sonino policy involves an open antagonism with Great Serbia. No one who has tried to piece together the fragments of censored news during recent weeks can doubt that the presence of American and Allied contingents on the Adriatic Coast alone prevented the outbreak of an open war. If the Peace Conference should give effect in this region to the secret treaties, that war is only postponed. With Greece the relations of Italy are only a little less strained. The pretensions of Italian imperialism to Southern Albania, to Rhodes and the Twelve Islands and above all to Smyrna, are a challenge to the Greek race, only a little less defiant than the simultaneous claim to the Serbian heritage in Fiume and Dalmatia. If Italy remains in lasting antagonism to Serbia and Greece, their common enemy, Bulgaria, will inevitably turn her eyes to Rome. Once more, as on the eve of the war, the clumsy astute diplomats of Sofia will offer their services to Serbia's western antagonist, and a new Balkan Balance of power will be adjusted. Indeed, the Bulgarian cabinet is already agitating for permission to send a special envoy to Rome.

Similar antagonisms in other directions will recruit the group further. The logic of the Balance will cause a diminished Hungary, fatally opposed to the Serbs, to look instinctively towards Italy. Thus two groups emerge. One composed of Serbs, Greeks and perhaps Rumanians (with Czechs and Poles in the distance) looks to France. The other, composed of Bulgarians and Hungarians, gravitates to Italy. The two great Powers have for the moment driven a bargain on the basis of mutual consent to expansion. Such bargains in the old days were common (and short-lived) between Austria and Russia.

It is hard, from this material, to foresee the shaping of a good settlement in the Near East, or of a lasting peace to follow it. The only hope lies in the ability of President Wilson to break down this whole system of the alliances and the Balance. There is only one way to do this in the Near East: to insist on a territorial settlement which follows national lines objectively. To all strategic arguments, whether for a new Italian Gibraltar in Albanian Valona, or for a "scientific frontier" in the Alps, which would bring some 300,000 Germans of the South Tyrol under alien rule, a conference which means to make a League of Nations must oppose an adamant line No.

The new world will miss the security of co-operative force, if it seeks safety in naval bases and impenetrable frontiers. For communications and harbors it must make provision not by unnatural annexations at the expense of unwilling populations, but by the device of the free port and the jointly controlled river or railway. When it draws its frontiers, it must be ready to do justice even to those to whom we do not wish to be just. It is nearly three years since I first wrote for the New Republic on the excessive pretensions of Italian imperialism on the Adriatic Coast. I will not attempt to repeat what has often since been said with editorial authority. The danger of a settlement grossly unjust to the South Slavs is still acute. The Balkan problem is really a single one, however, and we shall find that it may be easier in the end to do justice to the Serbs if we are just also to Albanians and Bulgarians. The power-politician, when he has wronged one race, begins immediately to

look for "compensations." He ends by wronging not one alone, but two or three. Must the Serbs lose Northern Dalmatia to Italy? Then give them (so runs the logic of the Balance) a slice of Albania, and let them keep the Bulgarian portions of Macedonia. Must Greece lose Smyrna and Rhodes? Then let her, too, take yet another slice of Albania. From one wrong follows a whole train of wrongs, until a fantastic Balance rocks to the curses of millions.

II. Albania

Albania is the step-child of Europe. This lonely race has no affinity with any other stock on our continent. Divided between three religions, it can make no single appeal to faith. Its sons are not cosmopolitan travelers, permeating western finance and journalism like the enterprising Greeks. There is no one to speak for them save the few travelers who have lived among them. And yet the fact is that from Byron's day downwards it would be hard to find a West European who has learned to know the Albanians without admiring them. Consuls, soldiers, missionaries, ethnologists—all come under the spell of this attractive and original race. I have known them myself in all stages of culture. When I survey my own memory's gallery of Balkan character, the men who stand out in it with a certain native aristocracy are nearly all Albanians. They are of all classes and faiths. It was a servant who first excited my curiosity. He was a handsome, spirited lad, and in a time of insurrection I used to employ him to carry large sums of money over a dangerous road. One day when I asked him if he knew a certain short-cut, he answered with the simplest of smiles, "Yes, we always used that path at night when I was with Shahin." Shahin (the falcon) was the most noted brigand of that region. My man then, who had just brought me a big bag of gold, was an ex-brigand. Troubled to know if I dare trust him, I told the story to the Bulgarian bishop. His comment was short and decisive. "The man is an Albanian, he is not!" That was the verdict of an hereditary enemy on this singular race. It has a name for honor.

Again I think of a pale, stooping, studious-looking man, with a name that indicated his Moslem religion and landowning origin, who once introduced himself to me. After a brief conversation conducted on his side in meticulously perfect French, he suddenly inquired, "Are you a descendant of Joseph Brailsford, who wrote chamber-music in the early eighteenth century?" In point of fact, I am, but even among professed students of music in England I have never yet met one who had ever heard the old composer's name. A musician with a passion for eighteenth century work, a brilliant philologist who knows Gothic and Sanskrit, as well as he knows French, German, Italian and all the Balkan tongues, a student of history who has by long grubbing unearthed a whole treasury of discoveries about the unworked history of Old Albania, I soon came to rank my visitor, born in a wild upland village of the Pindus, as the most learned of all my friends. I could go on indefinitely. Now I think of an Albanian of peasant origin, a Protestant colporteur, who by his sheer moral ascendancy would, day after day, alone and unarmed, rescue Bulgarian victims, after a bloody insurrection, from under the very bayonets of the Turks. Again, I recall an official in Abdul Hamid's time, who steadily defied all the inhuman orders of his Turkish superiors. I see a Catholic Sister of Mercy, herself the daughter of wild and unlettered clansmen, whose charity and devotion as she nursed her wounded Slav enemies shone with a grace that no saint ever surpassed. Or else it is an Abbot of the Bektaşia (a heretic semi-Moslem mystical sect) with bells on his shoes to warn the little creatures of the grass, lest he should tread on them unaware, who invented aphorisms on ethics, the simplest but the most penetrating that I have ever heard. It is a quick-witted race, with keen aesthetic perceptions, a feudal sense of honor, and above all an order, an individualism, which shows itself in moral and intellectual originality. It is a race worth saving.

Its fate will be, if the politics of the Balance are consummated, to be dismembered among its hereditary foes. The London Conference of 1912, sitting with Sir Edward Grey as President, created Albania a perpetually neutral state, under the guarantee of the great Powers. By what casuistry those same Powers now hold themselves competent to divide it up, I have never pretended to understand. Where has Albania shined? It was the Concert who gave it for its sovereign a German prince, who lacked not merely sympathy and good sense, but even common animal courage. The bound-

aries laid down in 1912 were already much too narrow. To Ipek and Prirend and the southern slopes of Kosovo, Serbia certainly had a venerable historic claim; but I speak with personal knowledge when I say that the population of all this region was two-thirds Albanian and only one-third Serb. In the South the Greeks had also done well at the expense of Albania. What was left was certainly the narrowest compass within which an independent Albanian state could live. It contained two towns large enough and (relatively) rich enough to be centers of a nascent culture, Scutari and Koritsa. Scutari in the north, with all the Catholic hill-country round it, its clans who have suffered martyrdom for independence; its schools and college which were just beginning to make an educated nation, has been assigned to Great Serbia, and is already in Serbo-Montenegrin occupation.

The Serbs have great qualities, above all as artists, poets and soldiers; but theirs is not the rather stolid, equable, objective temperament which can make the rule of one race just and tolerable for another. The Montenegrin level of culture is assuredly no higher than the Albanian. Conquest in the Balkans still means, and always has meant, the robbery of land and the extinction of the victim culture amid brutalities and massacres at which the western spectator turns sick. Let the reader who has the courage to face the nauseous detail turn to the Report of the Carnegie Commission on the Balkan Wars. I was a member (with Professor Dutton of Columbia, Professor Millukoff of Petrograd, and M. Godard, now of the French Ministry) of that Commission, but I never want to read again the sickening pages of horror that we were forced to compile. There is, let me add, no native Slav population whatever in this Scutari district.

In the South, Koritsa, and the region round it, has been assigned to Greece and is already occupied by her troops. No one, he it noted, troubles to wait for the Peace Conference. About Koritsa there is really some room for dispute. The population, both of town and country, is, with some Vlach (Rumanian) infiltration, solidly Albanian and not Greek. Albanian is the home language, and the women and children, when I was last there (in 1903) still spoke nothing else. None the less, a large proportion, perhaps the majority of the Christians of the town (i. e., the men) being Orthodox by religion and therefore Greek by culture, regard themselves also as politically Greek. The Moslems on the other hand, a minority in the town, but the big majority in the country, are both politically and racially Albanian. How large the nationalist element which is Christian but Albanian by choice now is, I cannot say. It has fluctuated in recent years under savage persecutions. In any event, taking Christians and Moslems together (all racially Albanian) there is certainly a decided majority for the Albanian nationality. That was the verdict of an official mixed commission which studied the question on the spot for the Powers in 1912. The reversal of that decision today is the consequence, solely, of barter and Balance-politics. Koritsa has enterprise, ideas and a relatively high level of education. An Albania robbed both of Scutari and Koritsa is doomed to degenerate as a tiny and hopelessly backward tribal state.

The third theft is the appropriation by Italy of Valona (Avlona) and its Hinterland. This is, of course, a purely strategic acquisition. With it goes the one good port which this inhospitable coast possesses.

My own solution is rather practical than ideal. Politically Albania is not yet quite ripe for unaided independence: she is much, too ripe and much too conscious for partition. And destiny is better than dismemberment. The best available fate for Albania is now to bring the whole of its territory as defined in 1912, under an Italian protectorate. Let Italy do this work as the mandatory of the League of Nations, subject to the condition that her lease is not perpetual and may be revised or revoked. Let her educate and develop, she must not colonize. The coast will be under her control, and with this addition to her power and prestige she might the more easily be persuaded to relinquish what she has claimed amies in Dalmatia.

III. Macedonia

So long as it seemed doubtful whether the South Slavs would be united in one independent state under the Serbian Crown, it was difficult to press the claims of objective justice in Macedonia. Today justice need no longer wear the look of meanness towards a gallant and sorely tried Ally. Serbia has before her a destiny so brilliant that she can afford to lose regions to which she has no sound claim. The old argument that she must secure an outlet to the sea no longer holds. By all means let her retain the right to use the Vardar railway and the quays of Salonica. Her real outlets, however, are Fiume and the long list of first-rate ports on the indented Adriatic coast. The question of the nationality of the Macedonian Slavs is one which I al-

ways find it bafflingly hard to debate. I know my facts, by close contact with the peasantry in the tragic years of the rebellion (1903, 1904) against the Turks. Count Ignatieff was once asked by a Pasha to prove his thesis that the Macedonians were Bulgars. "You proved it," he answered "when you burned their villages." I knew a hundred and more of those burned villages. One did not measure frontal angles nor classify skulls, amid the cinders. One knew that the Turks, the most practical of ethnographers, burned the villages because the inhabitants were Bulgars, felt themselves Bulgars, and demanded self-government and Bulgarian nationality. In a long winter of relief-work, talking continually with the women, the sick, the wounded, the hopelessly broken, I never heard a doubt of that claim from those who suffered in the attempt to vindicate it, or a regret for the cruelly repressed revolt. The men talked only of "the next time": the boys whistled rebel ballads as they passed the Turkish sentries.

I am no philologist, and am not competent to discuss expertly the exact place of the Macedonian dialect in the Slav family, but I know that after learning myself to speak a little of it very badly, I was easily understood in Sofia, while I could only just guess my way through an elementary sentence in Belgrade. In those days the Serbian claims in Macedonia hardly went south of Uskub (Skopje). The rival claimants to the west and center of Macedonia was, in those days, not Serbia but Greece. I think I knew all the few Europeans and Americans in the towns—consuls, teachers, Protestants and Catholic missionaries, railway officials. All of them called the Macedonian Slavs, Bulgars. No one dreamed of disputing the facts of daily experience. Must I give further evidence? Why, then, did Serbia in the treaty of partition which preceded the First Balkan war, assign the whole of Macedonia south of Uskub to Bulgaria, as an "uncontested zone"? Why, again, was she forced, when she had taken it by the fortune of war, to rule by a system of martial law more Draconian than that of the Turks? Why, finally, did she shrink from conferring citizenship and voting rights on these "Serbian" brethren whom she had "liberated"?

Diplomats will always regard this question from the Bulgarian angle. Should Bulgaria receive Macedonia? The answers are diverse. To my mind, the question itself is wrong. To me, with my memories of those burned villages, the question is rather, What do the Macedonians desire? If there is room for doubt, let there be consultation. Ask the American missionaries and the French sisters who live among the people. Let a disinterested commission go among them, with no Serbian or Bulgarian official at its elbow, taking some neutral Vlach or Jew as interpreter. Serbia held the country for three years; Bulgaria occupied it for two. The peasants have all the materials for comparison. In the military sense, the country is a silent so exposed that one need not fear to add to Bulgaria's power. Macedonia in her hands would be a hostage. Macedonia is the Alsace, the challenge-cup of the Balkans. For Macedonia the Bulgarian population has an inextinguishable passion, and Macedonia means above all Monastir and Ochrida. The partition to be sure would be geographically unsound and unsymmetrical, an abomination to a soldier's mind, an offense to commercialism. That, to my thinking, is a strong argument in its favor. When all these states are disarmed, let them be taught to make use of common railways and ports. With an equitable racial partition a Balkan Federation might be feasible a decade hence. With an unsound partition the Balkans will still live under the shadow of rival Powers, given over to the intrigues of Nations to the future intrigues of the Balance.

The Angolic Chinese

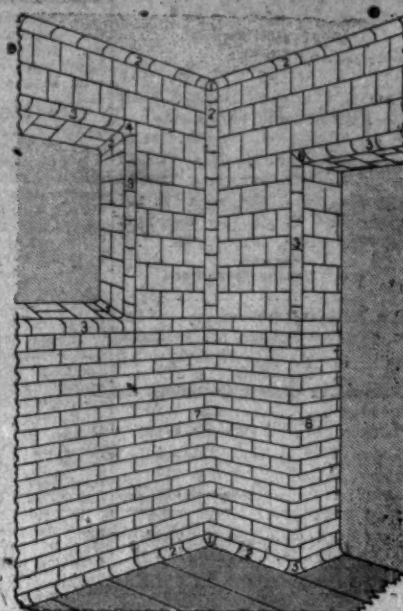
(After Eric Hare)

[Sir Ernest Birch, presiding at a lecture on China at the Overseas Club, London, paid a high tribute to the commercial integrity of Chinamen. "It could be said more truly of them than of many white people that their word was their bond."]

For the game that is straight
And the deal that is square,
For the plenary weight
And the value that's "there,"
The modern Chinese's exemplar,
Which I'll hazard my fame to declare.No Li was his name,
And his nature no less;
Though belief in the same,
I am bound to confess,
Was checked by the curve of his eyelids,
Which pointed to guile or finesse.Yet the linen I sent
To his laundering plot
Came back to me blent
With no calico cotton,
Nor blent with alien species
Of what's common in gotten—that's "spot."And the auditors vouched
For his virtuous trade;
Said the dollars he pouched
Topped the dollars outlaid.
By the infinitesimal margin that's
The homage to principle paid.So the game that is straight
And the deal that is square
Are the certificate,
Which I'll sign comme éclair.Of the race that, discarding the platitudinal, has developed an aureole there.
—C. P., in Manchester Guardian.

Tile Stocks in Shanghai

Messrs. Craven, Dunnill & Co.'s

Plain,
Encaustic
and
Vitreous
PAVEMENTS
in numerous
designsPLAIN
ENAMELS
in Sixty ColoursFender Kerbs
Skirtings,
Mouldings, etc.
White Glazed
and
in ColoursSole Agents: William Jacks & Co. No. 1 Hongkong Road, Shanghai.
Telephone Central 2796. Telegraphic Address: "LIMPETS SHANGHAI"

THE Exquisite Finish of VOGUE HATS makes them so dependable for every sort of wear. Original in conception and unique in design, they solve with unflinching aptness the problem of the correct and becoming chapeau.

Down to the finest detail, VOGUE HATS are fashioned to frame the face with charm. Exquisitely handmade, they are in themselves a mark of unerring judgment.

Your good taste will immediately single out the VOGUE HAT from "just others"—VOGUE HATS have an air of infinite distinction.

Will you not visit us and judge for yourself? The modest prices will delight you.

Stocked by

BOYES, BASSETT & CO.
LADIES' DEPARTMENT.CONGOLEUM
RUGS

SANITARY - WATERPROOF - ROTPROOF

YOUR INSURANCE

FIRE, MARINE, MOTOR CAR

at lowest current rates

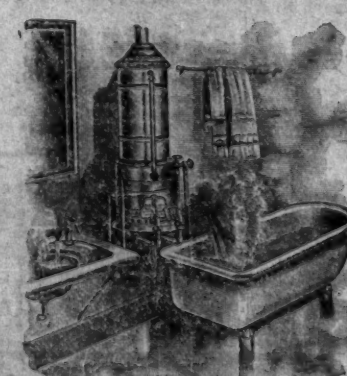
Yangtze Fire
Equitable Fire
South British Marine
Railway Passengers Motor Car

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

6 Yuen Ming Yuen Rd. Tel. Central 775



HOT WATER READY ON DEMAND



Ready in 10 seconds,

not 10 minutes.

Geysers on Hire, only

\$2.00 per month.

Apply to

THE SHANGHAI GAS COMPANY, LTD.

Showroom:
29, Nanking RoadOffice:
5, Thibet Road

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



ing balance. One or two teakwood taborets will tie the motif together. A room containing teakwood should also have a Chinese rug or two to aid the decorative scheme, or a porcelain vase. A piece of embroidery will help matters still more, care being taken not to make the Oriental note too insistent.

Glass paintings should nearly always be used in pairs for the sake of balance. They do not combine well at all with other pictures, but make a very pleasing effect together with wall vases.

The commoner variety of Chinese embroidery should be avoided in house decoration, as it has become hopelessly banal, and for the further reason that really good pieces may be had for such a small outlay. The larger and better pieces may be used in many striking and effective ways. The space above the mantel provides very often an effective background for a fine bit of embroidery, against which some European ornaments may be placed with interesting results. When embroidery is used in this way the predominating color should be repeated at least once in another part of the room.

Choice bits of embroidery may be framed under glass and hung on the walls like pictures. A room in a New York house shows embroidery treated in this way. Six pieces, 12 by 24 inches in size are placed at regular intervals against the wall, all framed simply in teakwood. A teakwood table and a small Chinese rug supply the only other Oriental notes, all the other furnishings being European.

Tomb ornaments may be placed as one places Tanagra figurines, on a console or on a mantelpiece against a piece of embroidery or a mirror. Chinese rugs only occasionally blend with rugs from other countries and should be placed with great care. The rare or more beautiful ones should not be placed on the floor, but should be hung in the hall or in a room where there is massive furniture.

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

To Heal Wounded By Music

Music has a very real power to heal physical wounds as well as that power, long half-jocularly attributed to it, of being able to "soothe a savage breast." Columbia University has just begun a course in "musicotherapy," as the new method of healing is called; and before long, predicts a writer in the New York Evening Post, "it will be a matter of common knowledge and consent that music, by its infinite and

finely shaded rhythm and vibration, tempo, and pitch, can heal not only mental, but certain kinds of bodily illness." The writer gives some account of the new method, as well as of Miss Margaret Anderson, who has been working along musicotherapy with Canadian soldiers for some time, and through whom Columbia University has arranged to give the new course. As we read: "It is the object of the course to

cover the psychophysiological action of music and to provide practical training for therapeutic treatment under medical control," says the university's announcement, all of which is made more plain by the experience and ideas of Miss Anderson herself. Miss Anderson is an English woman by birth and a pianist by profession, and from the time when she first began to really think about anything, she says, she has been thinking about, and reading about, and experimenting with the practical and positive effects of music, and gradually developing her ideas until they might be offered as an assistance to the medical profession.

Not that there are many books to read. There are very few, and those few chiefly French. "I was in Paris studying," Miss Anderson said, "I picked up a book one day which dealt with the subject. That gave me impetus to my own research, work which has really been going on all my life. But, aside from the few French books I found, there seems to be nothing as yet to learn from books about it. Almost all I have found out I have found out for myself. Little things occurred constantly to throw some light on the subject, and then finally, the war came, which focused things for me."

"There are two chief ways of treating patients," Miss Anderson continued, "though in detail no two cases can be treated alike. But, as a general thing, I administer the music for any form of war-neurosis, which is largely dental, and have the music produce the music himself in orthopedic cases or those of paralysis. Different types of trouble. The timber of an instrument probably plays the largest part in musical healing, and for this reason wind instruments are good because of their peculiar quality. Wood instruments are particularly potent for a certain kind of war-neurosis because of their penetrating, sustained tone. Instruments are usually better than vocal music, for with the human voice the personal element, which is usually not desirable, enters in. At times, however, the voice is best. The timber of wood instruments, however, affects the nerve centers more than does the voice or the piano. This is especially good with deaf people, who feel the vibrations in the spine."

Some of the cures seem little short of miraculous—and it depends on the definition of the word miracle whether they are short of it. Memories have been brought back to men suffering with aphasia; acute temporary insanity done away with; paralyzed muscles restored. One captain who had been hurled into the air and then buried in debris at the bursting of a bomb had never been able to remember even his own name until the music got him.

Tests have been made upon healthy men, and it has been ascertained that certain pitches or "harmonic combinations" have a certain bodily effect. At present the effect on the throat or a certain chord in a certain key is being investigated, and it may prove to be of help in dealing with paralysis of the jaw.

The correspondence between color and sound vibrations is also threaded into the healing work. This, too, has been worked on for years by Miss

Anderson. "I had often thought about it," she said, "but it was crystallized for me one night after a concert when a man came to me in a state of great excitement and asked me why he had seen a certain color around a piano all the time that I was playing a certain composition. I looked up the vibrations of that color and they were the same as the vibrations of the dominant tone of the piece."

While re-education of soldiers is not primarily a part of musicotherapy, without musicotherapy in several instances men would not have been able to take up the re-education work which came later and which fitted them for vocations. Music itself sometimes becomes the chief interest and means of a livelihood to a man who has been brought back to physical and mental fitness by way of it. For instance, one man who was encouraged to use a false foot, and so learn to walk and move naturally, by operating the pedals of an organ has now become a regular church organist and is making his living at it. Another man who was given a small lap instrument strung like a piano, for the dispelling of chronic melancholia brought on by

being blinded in battle, is now being trained in an occupational sanitarium of the Canadian Government to become a professional piano-tuner. His first keen interest was awakened when he noticed that the G string was out of tune—or, rather, that "something was the matter" with his joy. The G string, it may be said in passing, had been put out of tune by Miss Anderson.

Musicotherapy may be a harmful as well as a beneficial thing, and Miss Anderson lays especial stress upon the fact that just "playing for soldiers" is not musicotherapy, and may often be a very detrimental thing for wounded, convalescent, or mentally depressed soldiers, if done by a person who knows neither the individual needs of the men nor anything of the large bases and delicate technique of the science. Not alone a knowledge of music is needed, but of physics and psychology, besides some knowledge of the mechanism of the nervous system and the muscles and tissues of the body. "I had to sleep myself for years in all these things," Miss Anderson says.

How To Combine Chinese Ornaments And European Furniture

Quite naturally, they know more about Chinese things in New York than most of us do here in Shanghai. And they are perhaps using Chinese things more. If you go up and down Fifth Avenue you will find shop on shop proud in the display of Chinese rugs, silks, embroideries, paintings, porcelains, bronzes and a vast number of other things we lump under the blanket term "curios." And women make effective use of these things in their homes. To give the decorative touches that give personality to a room. The following article, from the New York Tribune, tells women of New York how to combine Chinese ornaments harmoniously with European furniture. It will no doubt be equally instructive to Shanghai women.

By Vance Armstrong

The vogue for things Chinese shows no symptoms of abatement. The difficulty of transportation and the consequent lessening of imports from the Yellow Kingdom seem only to have whetted the appetite of lovers of the exotic. Oriental shops are thronged with customers, and auction rooms are besieged with collectors bidding frantically against one another to capture some choice bit from far away Canton or Peking. China blanc, Fou dogs, ding horsesmen, temple hangings, mandarin robes, scent bottles, paintings on glass, to mention only a few of the fascinating things offered by the almost eyed gentry, provide a sure that in spite of the income and luxury tax is irresistible.

Aside from the obvious beauty of Chinese objects d'art, their value as a decorative motif in relation with Occidental furnishings is only beginning to be appreciated, although eighteenth century decorators were greatly intrigued by them. They give a piquant touch to almost any kind of decorative scheme if used with discretion. One should, of course, buy carefully, as all too many shops are flooded with lawdriness, and then use sparingly unless the principal note is Chinese.

A Chinese room, pure and simple, should never be attempted without expert guidance, as there are subtleties in Oriental decoration that only the experienced and erudite can cope with. There are entirely too many so-called Chinese rooms in this country, monstrousities of design and misapplied ornament that would make almost any disciple of Confucius throw up his hands in horror. Any large or striking thing should not be used unless a correct room, a la Peking, is contemplated, or chaos is sure to be the result. Simple designs in furniture, delicate paintings on silk or on glass, soft colored brocades and embroideries may be combined harmoniously with the choicest of European furnishings.

The architect-decorators of the time of the French Louis knew perfectly how to combine the different styles, and the old prints of the period show many enchanting examples of their taste and skill. Those who have period rooms may find many delightful ideas for the placing of Chinese ornaments by consulting the old gravings in the museums or high class art shops. One device which the decorators have

adopted is the Louis Quatorze base for Chinese figures. This consists of gilded wood, sometimes with a simple convex molding or again with a molding on tiny squat legs. Almost any Chinese ornament—a Buddha, a Fou dog, a Ming horseman—is given more importance if treated in this way and is more smoothly combined with ornaments of Occidental origin. Even in a non-period room the base may be used, but should not strongly betray the earmarks of any particular style, the height and character determining the shape. The safest colors to use are gilt, black or red lacquer. Almost any framer can make these bases if he is given the design in drawing. For-



The Ault & Wiborg Co.

Manufacturers of

TYPEWRITER CARBON PAPER

PENCIL CARBON PAPER

TYPEWRITER RIBBONS

Samples and prices on application

37 Canton Road

Shanghai

WILKINSON'S

PAINTS & VARNISHES

FOR ALL

ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

FOR OVER 30 YEARS WE HAVE HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE BY COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH.

SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, BOMBAY.

2 Kiukiang Road, Alexandra Buildings, Oriental Buildings

STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES

AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS IN EVERY PORT

FACTORIES

LIVERPOOL LONDON WEST DRAYTON

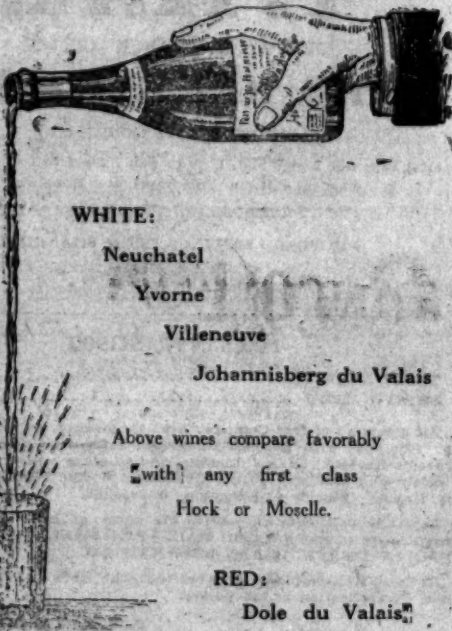
WILKINSON, HEYWOOD & CLARK, LTD.

GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS, FOUNDED 17

Caledonian Works, POPLAR, LONDON, I

Refraction and Manufacturing
Toric Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
36 Nanking Road, Tel. 1928

SWISS WINES



Stocked by
HIRSBRUNNER & CO.
"THE SWISS HOUSE"
Telephone, Central 218 1 Nanking Road

Be sure
to
get it
at
WING ON'S
It Pays!

PHOTO SUPPLIES

Freshest and most up-to-date stock in town. Prices low.

Burr 2 Broadway



Germans Ready To 'Forgive' U.S., They Say Blandly

But They Want American Food First, Visiting Correspondent Is Told

By Herbert Corey
(Written in Paris, after a two weeks' tour through Germany, in which Mr. Corey visited many cities, traveled 1,300 miles, and interviewed German leaders from Hindenburg to Haase).
It was the head porter in the hotel at Cassel who helped me to understand the attitude of a large part of Germany toward the United States. We had paid our bills, the tips had been distributed, the luggage was in the cars, and nothing else was to be

hoped for from us. He hung around for a time. Then the grievance that obviously had been preying on him from the moment he had first taken our bags and bade us a glad welcome to Cassel came out with a burst.
"Why don't you Americans feed us?" he asked, without preface. "It is shameful the way you act. Don't you know we are starving to death?" The head porter's sally was so totally unexpected that I could only goggle at him.
"Would you forgive everything?"
"We would forgive you every-

thing," he continued, passionately. "If you would only feed us now. Everything. We would be brothers again."
At times of emergency I seem to think slowly. The only reply that came into my mind was that it would be very nice if the Germans were to forgive us everything—everything. If the head porter caught the sarcasm he showed no signs of it.
"Yes," he resumed. "We would forgive everything. Oh, we know now that you were right about some things. This imperialistic nonsense. The Kaiser has gone and all the rest. Many people think it is for the best. I do myself. But in most things you were wrong. Never mind, we will forgive you everything if you feed us now."
"How about the submarines?"
"German Reasoning"
"We had the right to sink your ships," he shouted, his face blackening with passion. "We were, at war and you were sending help to our

enemies. Why did you not keep your ships at home? It was our right to act as we did. But we forgive that. We will forgive you for coming over here and attacking us without cause, if you only send us food."
"Without cause?"
"Yes," he fairly howled. "What we did to you we had a right to do, because we were fighting for our lives. And you—"
He was so angry that he turned and walked away. I was a newcomer to this after-the-war Germany then and while I made careful notes of the sentiments of this warlike head porter, it was because I thought he was a curiosity. As the days went on I learned that he is representative of a very large class in Germany. We had turned the other cheek to them so often—and they had hit it so hard—that they feel we took an unfair advantage of them in turning to fight at last. They have really made themselves believe that they are the aggrieved party. But they are willing to forgive us if we send them food. Of course, the more useful we are to them the more forgiveness they will extend to us.

ALLIES HAVE HUGE TASK IN FEEDING GERMANY

3,500,000 Tons Of Grain, 1,000,000 Of Fats, And 1,000,000 Of Meat Needed

POTATO SUPPLY NEARLY OUT

Only Large Enough To Last Till May 15, Says A Semi-Official Report From Germany

Coblenz, March 5.—Three and a half million tons of grain, 1,000,000 tons of meat, 1,000,000 tons of fats—that is the amount of food which Germany must have from abroad this year, and which she hopes to get from America most largely, according to estimates which have come to the notice of the American Army of Occupation. Experts are making estimates, figure—that this supply will cost 5,000,000,000 marks. At the present value of the mark, about 114 cents, this would be something less than \$450,000,000; but the mark is depreciating all the time.

A semi-official German review of the food situation says:
"The deficit in grain for 1919 is 2,000,000 tons. The crop for 1919 could never have been sufficient, but since Posen, which supplies one-tenth of the grain produced in Germany, is added to Poland, the deficit becomes serious. At the present moment there are considerable supplies in Government control centers, but all will be exhausted by the end of May."

The general production of food-stuffs is considerable, but these products must compensate for the lack of potatoes in the next few months. Ten thousand tons of nuts have been distributed since the last harvest, and an additional 10,000 tons are to be distributed. Cattle delivery has been good, but the remaining numbers must be used for agricultural purposes. Imported meat, if permission to import can be obtained, can be used only as a supplement for other rations. The fat problem is very serious: The supply has gone back 33 percent from the supply of 1917. Milk is dangerously scarce, the situation being worst in the Rhineland and Westphalia. For the supply of potatoes, the loss of Posen is serious. Eleven billion seven hundred million pounds of potatoes are needed for the cities. Seven billion pounds are assigned and 2,200,000 pounds are still to be added; leaving a deficit of 2,500,000,000 pounds in the supply for ten weeks. Our potatoes will be completely used up by the middle of May.

"The planted vegetable area has been increased 113 percent, but because of unsatisfactory transportation conditions much is spoiled. Dried and salt vegetables must replace a large part of the rations. The sugar supply is very inadequate. Likewise the fish supply. Fertilizer cannot be obtained, as the factories lack coal and lime."

While no settlement has been made of the financial arrangements by which Germany is to pay for food from America, negotiations being still in progress, there seems to be a growing idea that payments to be made by the sale of foreign securities held by Germany.



'The Time Was Not Ripe'

Liebknecht's Last Editorial

From "Rote Fahne" (Red Flag) of January 25, 1919.

"Spartacus vanquished! Yes, Spartacus has been vanquished! The revolutionary proletariat is defeated. "Hundreds of our best, have been slain; hundreds of our most trustworthy have been thrown into prison. "Yes, they have been defeated, because abandoned by the sailors and soldiers of the people's guard, on whom they most relied, and their power has been paralyzed by the weakness and indecision of their chiefs and leaders."

"Yes, they have been vanquished. It was a historical necessity to see them vanquished."

"Times were not ripe. "Meanwhile, the struggle was inevitable; for it would have been a dishonorable defeat to surrender without a fight to the government forces. The Kaiser's palace, this palladium of the revolution."

"Yes, we have been vanquished! but some defeats are victories, for some victories are bloodier than the worst of defeats."

"Every drop of blood of martyred dead will be a seed for a future combat in future victories."

"Through the living forces of the revolution every defeat incites new action. Out of defeat comes victory."

"The victors of today have accomplished their iniquitous deeds, for an iniquitous cause, whose doom they sealed. For, indeed, they are already prisoners of the same elements whom they used as a fighting weapon against us."

"The French bourgeoisie of 1848 and 1871 opened their arms and took into their bosoms the assassins of the people; the German bourgeoisie has no need of them. They used as their defenders Socialists of the majority group."

"Already the proletarians of the

entire world reject, shivering with horror, those who dare hold out their hands to the International—their bloody hands."

"The proletarian revolution will arise like a giant."

"The Spartacists have learned their lesson in today's defeat. They are cured of the fallacious illusions held about troops led by incapable and weak leaders; they are cured of the confidence placed in the 'Independents,' by whom they were abandoned flat. Left to themselves, they fought only for future victories."

"The password, 'the workers' emancipation must be the work of the working classes alone,' received a new confirmation and far greater importance in the teachings of this week."

"We did not desert; we are still here, and we shall remain here. For ultimate victory will be ours, because Spartacus means light and spirit, heart and soul, the will of action, through a proletarian revolution. Spartacus signifies all the miseries, all the yearnings of the proletariat for civilization. It stands for socialism and for universal revolution."

"Today you hear only the rumbling of the volcano. Tomorrow this same volcano will bury our enemies under its hot ashes and a flood of lava."

EASTER EGGS

in great variety
Satin, Chocolate, Sugar

HOT + BUNS

Place your orders early

Café Federal

6 Broadway
Tel. North 2242

EDEN HOSPITAL

Dept. of Venereal Diseases
P872 Nanking Road
(Opp. Lloyd Road)
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday
Special consideration to men
in uniform
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

T. Ichiki & Co.

Phone North 2351.
Dealer in
Musical Instruments and Music.
Y. 36, North Saichuen Road.

TURKISH BATH

and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT

Swedish and Japanese Treatment.
Prof. I. K. SETO, proprietor, 15 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients treated at their residence by special arrangement. Telephone N. 2748. 25 North Saichuen Road. Open 12 noon to 12 p.m.

HONMA HOSPITAL

No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. N. 1961

Dr. K. HONMA

(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases
Confinement, Surgery
X-Ray and Diathermy
Examination with Urethroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

ORDER YOUR

HOT + BUNS

AND EASTER EGGS

from MASON & CO., 90 Bubbling Well Rd. Tel. C. 3829

Amusements

Victoria Theatre

No Performance on Good Friday
SHOWING

On April 19th, 20th and 21st
and Matinee on Sunday

"PRIDE"

Five Parts

SECOND OF THE

SEVEN DEADLY SINS

Matinee on Saturday at 4 p.m.

with
CHARLIE CHAPLIN and
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

Special Matinee on Monday, 21st
NEW PROGRAMME

LYCEUM THEATRE

Thursday, April 24th
at 9.15 p.m.

FAREWELL RECITAL

by

MIROVITCH PIASTRO

"LA DANSE DANS LA MUSIQUE CLASSIQUE"

PROGRAMME

- (a) Polonaise a flat minor } CHORIN
(b) Mazurka a minor }
(c) Two Valses a flat, e minor }
(d) Scotch Dance... Beethoven-Busoni

A. MIROVITCH.

- (a) Sicilienne and Rigaudon... Francaise-Kreisler
(b) Menuetto... Milandre-Press
(c) Allemanda... Masciti-Ehrman
(d) Gavotte... Tor-Aulin

M. PIASTRO.

- (a) Dance from Yolster } GABO
(b) Humorous Dance }
(c) (Stabbe Leuten) }
(d) Polka Boheme... Rubinstein

A. MIROVITCH.

- (a) Slavonic Dance... Dvorak-Kreisler
(b) Valse... Kreisler
(c) Mazurka... Zaritsky
(d) Spanish Dance... Sarasate

M. PIASTRO.

Booking at MOUTRIE & CO., Ltd.
PRICES AS USUAL

Direction: A. STROK

AMUSEMENTS

OLYMPIC THEATRE

Showing for Three Nights only

April 19th, 20th and 21st and Matinee On Sunday

REX BEACH'S GREATEST STORY



REX BEACH'S
GREATEST
PICTURE
"THE AUCTION BLOCK"

"THE AUCTION BLOCK"

THE LIFE DRAMA OF MILLIONS OF GIRLS IN THE WORLD.

In Eight Parts
With Special Music

Admission Prices: \$1.50, \$1.00

NO PERFORMANCE ON GOOD FRIDAY

ISIS THEATRE

PROGRAMME

for Friday, Saturday and Sunday
18th, 19th and 20th April

HUN-GUNO. TROUPE OF MARVELLOUS 'CONTORTIONISTS' AND ACROBATS

[The performance of these Artists are really wonderful. Never before has anything like them been seen in Shanghai.

Just returned from a lengthy tour in America. Awarded the Highest Medals by the Leading Olympic and Athletic Clubs in Europe and America.

ALSO SHOWING

"ULTUS" Third Series
Five Parts

AT THE APOLLO

SATURDAY, APRIL 19TH AND 20TH

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

-IN-

"A DOG'S LIFE"

The man who renovates tired brains.

His first great million-dollar picture and a sure success.

PACKED HOUSES EVERY NIGHT

Come along and let Charlie smooth the wrinkles off your forehead.

SATURDAY MATINEE 4 p.m. Children half-price.

Matinee, Sunday, 3.30 p.m.

Matinee, Easter Monday, 4 p.m.